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NO DEVIATION IS TO BE MADE FROM TWO-DRIVE PLAN

War Department Receives Pro-
test From Knights of Colum-
bus, but Government Will Ad-
here to Sect Policy Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The protest of the Knights of Columbus against the War Department plan for two separate drives to collect money for recreation activities has been received at the department and has been given immediate attention. The policy of the government in this incident is precisely as was represented in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, and there will be no deviation from the two-drive plan, this drive is assured.

The Christian Science Monitor explained on Monday that the purpose of the War Department in establishing in the cantonments distinctive buildings where persons of varying religious creeds could avoid any friction along religious lines that might cause inharmonious and consequent harm to the soldier forces. The Knights of Columbus were given one building, as that organization is made up of Roman Catholics. The Y. M. C. A. was given another as representing the Protestant evangelical denominations. The Jews were given a structure, and in every case the policy of the War Department has been to arrange affairs so that there would be no friction in religious matters, while at the same time permitting the widest possible freedom among the men for the practice of their religious beliefs.

Now the President, the Secretary of War and the other officials under them charged with the carrying out of this policy have observed that they planned wisely, for the results show in all camps and cantonments that the plan adopted has operated perfectly. The various creeds represented in the population of the United States are for the most part satisfied with the arrangement.

In view of this satisfactory condition and the successful handling of the most delicate subject that a great war machine has to contend with, the government sees no good reason for departing from the plan of separation of cases where two or more religions are thrown together in one structure either in or out of the army at this time, for solidarity must be secured at any cost.

So, as it has been explained to the Monitor correspondent, when a proposal came up for a great drive to collect funds for use in recreational activities, an enterprise that would be participated in by both Roman Catholics and Protestants, the first thought of the officials of the War Department had, as one may well see, was to have recourse to the methods that have operated so successfully in the cantonments. They believed that this method would serve to prevent any racial or religious clash. They still believe the method will be successful, and they will not adopt any other method.

As was pointed out on Monday, the raising of the question of religious controversy by Mr. Flaherty, the supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, would tend to rouse the very objectionable condition he protests against and might bring about differences that never would have appeared if he had kept still and continued with his organization to proceed along the same practical lines that have proved so successful in the cantonments.

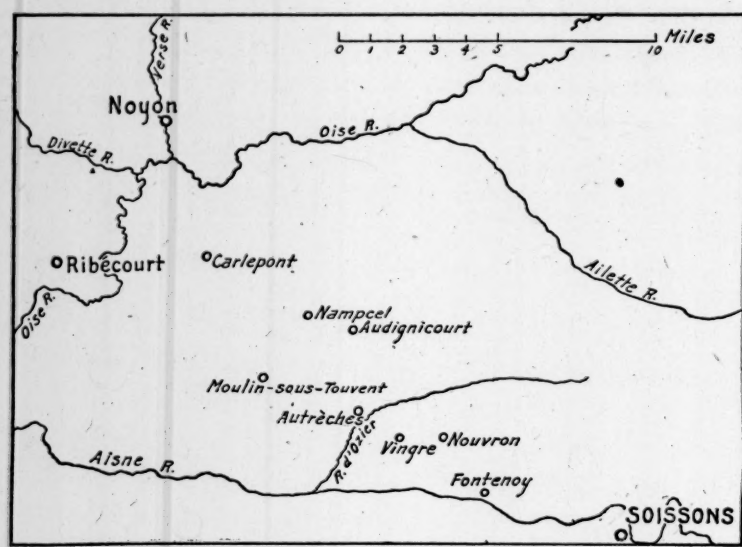
As to the policy of the department, Mr. Flaherty will be given an explanation of the government's position in effect the same as here outlined and officials hope that their reply to him will end the controversy. In any event there will be two drives.

Because of the fact that the Protestant denominations are far in the majority, taken collectively, it is considered only fair that their drive should come first. They are represented in the Y. M. C. A. Of course they will have the advantage of the late fall month, when money is more plentiful, but the Knights of Columbus cannot reasonably object to that, as the money is to go for the same purpose they seek cash for. It is considered that in the Knights of Columbus drive after the holidays the contributors will be almost exclusively persons of the Roman Catholic faith. There will be no objection, of course, to these persons contributing in the first drive if they are patriotically inclined, nor will there be any objection to Protestants contributing to the Knights of Columbus drive after the holidays, provided they can spare the money in midwinter.

Fund Campaign Work Begun
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young Women's Christian Association has already begun to launch the campaign for funds which it will inaugurate officially, together with the Y. M. C. A., the American Library Association and the War Camp Community Service, the week of Nov. 11. The Y. M. C. A. also reports beginning on the preliminary work of the drive.

ENGLISH PROFESSORS SOUGHT
NEW YORK, N. Y.—An effort is being made to have prominent English professors who may be released by Cambridge and Oxford because of the war, give courses in the Columbia University Extension School.



Between the Oise and the Aisne

In an attack over the front from south of Carlepoint to Fontenoy the French have advanced their line to an average depth of two kilometers, occupying the plateau west of Nampcel and capturing the villages of Noyon and Vingre.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

Marshal Foch is certainly carrying out the policy attributed to him of allowing the Germans no resting time. He presumably has the intention that the initiative shall not again pass to them. As a consequence he delivers a series of local, but extremely important blows, now in Flanders, now in the Aisne sector, and again in the sector of Montdidier or that of Soissons.

Between Sunday night and Monday night he struck heavily, both in the great Lille salient and in the angle between the Aisne and the Oise, midway between Ribécourt and Soissons. On Sunday night the French third army pushed forward from Autréchies, and advancing on a nine-mile front, occupied the villages of Nampcel and Audincourt on their left, and those of Vingre and Noyon on their right, whilst further west they stormed the village of Mard-les-Triots, a little more than a mile to the west of Roye.

Reports from London declare that, as a result of this, Roye itself has been taken, but there is nothing whatever at the moment to confirm this officially. In making these attacks, the French took some 1700 prisoners. Almost simultaneously Sir Douglas Haig was advancing along the edge of the great Lille salient. First Outtersteene and then Merville were stormed, the latter being a town of some importance. Six hundred and seventy-six prisoners were taken here.

Thus it will be seen that quite
(Continued on page four, column one)

MINISTERIAL TOUR IN ORANGE FREE STATE

Nationalists Concerned Over
Campaign, Although General
Botha's Inability to Take Part
Has Diminished Its Usefulness

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Monday)—In spite of the conditions in the Orange Free State expressing themselves in resolutions declaring no confidence in the government it would appear from an announcement that General Hertzog intends touring the Province in the autumn that the educational effect of the ministerial campaign is feared by the Nationalists, albeit General Botha's inability to take part in it has somewhat diminished its usefulness.

The opening day of the grand ministerial tour in the Orange Free State is regarded, considering the circumstances, as satisfactory for the government. At Bethulie Town Hall, Mr. van Heerden, Minister of Agriculture, addressed a crowded meeting, with a Nationalist in the chair. The Minister declared his firm adherence to the constitution, and replying to questions about the presence of General Smuts and Mr. Burton in England affirmed that the South African Parliament was not in the least bound by the decisions of the Imperial War Cabinet, the South African Parliament being supreme in South Africa.

A motion expressing want of confidence in the government was passed by 210 votes to 47. The Minister of Defense, Colonel Menzies, was given a good reception at Frankfort. Insisting on having a chairman chosen by himself, he also perplexed the audience by declaring that if the meeting passed a no-confidence vote he required that they should then present him with an indictment. At the conclusion of his speech he quoted von Lindequist, former German Colonial Secretary, showing Germany's intention to use natives against the union.

Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, delivered a powerful speech at Rouxville reminding his audience that it was the South African Parliament which had decided on the German Southwest African campaign. He appealed to South Africans to use their judgment and not be led by a policy of racial prejudice.

ENEMY CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE TRACED

Deputy Attorney - General of
New York State Tells of Ger-
man Activity Long Before
Present War Was Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"This department is now engaged in welding together the evidence showing to what extent Germany, through her agents in this country, had laid extensive plans in the endeavor to educate the American public to German Kultur," says Deputy Attorney-General Becker. "The plans had a world-wide ramifications, and there is abundance of evidence to show that Germany began to launch her propaganda campaign at least a year before the declaration of war against France and Russia."

Mr. Becker cited the case of the president of the Ottoman Telegraphic News Agency, the official organ of the Turkish Government, whom the German Ambassador tried to bribe to spread German propaganda throughout the Ottoman Empire. This man, however, was strongly anti-German, and declined large sums of money, at the same time urging strict neutrality on Turkey's part. All the efforts to corrupt him having failed, the agency's charter was revoked, Germans were placed in control, Turkey took sides with Germany, and he fled for his life.

"Dr. Dernburg and Dr. H. F. Albert lost no time in getting work organized in this country. According to Matthew B. Claussen, former advertising manager of the Hamburg-American Line, his employers, Julius P. Meyer, A. L. Cronmeyer, Dr. Buenz and Dr. Ecker, introduced him to Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Albert immediately upon Dr. Dernburg's arrival.

"The first meetings were held in the board of directors' room of the Hamburg-American Line. Later on, the headquarters for this work were transferred to 1123 Broadway."

Julius P. Meyer and A. L. Cronmeyer participated in this Mr. Becker said, also Dr. Hale, George Sylvester Viereck, Dr. Fuehrer, Dr. Albert and Dr. Rumely. The \$40,000 paid to Cronmeyer between June 8 and Dec. 1, 1915, was turned over to the cashier of the Hamburg-American Line, one Lordhardt, according to Cronmeyer, and Lordhardt paid it out to Viereck, Dr. Hale, Claussen and the others. As the propaganda operations increased, Mr. Meyer advised making payments through some other channel.

Mr. Becker continued that the proceeds of several large funds, ostensibly gathered for German charitable purposes from bazaars and other sources, were deposited to von Bernstorff's credit in various banks, eventually being used for the furtherance of the schemes of Dernburg, Dr. Albert, Dr. Fuehrer, Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed.

"There is the possibility, of course," said Mr. Becker to a representative of this bureau, "that the money spent here may have created a corresponding credit in Germany, also that the facts may have been reported in Germany."

LAFAYETTE DAY CELEBRATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Defense Society has issued a call to all the people of the United States to celebrate the anniversary of General Lafayette, who was the friend of America in her early days, which falls on Sept. 6, the anniversary also of the first battle of the Marne in 1914. The society, through the chairman of its board of trustees, expresses the hope that every man, woman and child will become interested in perpetuating Lafayette's memory. "We urge," he said, "that statues of Lafayette be decorated throughout the nation on Sept. 6, and it would be paying a pleasing tribute to France, that in case there is no bust or statue of Lafayette available, for a formal application to be made to the mayor of the town for the designation of a suitable site for the erection of a statue, and that a public call be sent out in each locality for funds for raising a statue."

CHANGE IS MADE IN WAR RISK PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There has been a change in the system of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury in the matter of allotment and allowance checks. This results in some of the checks sent out by the bureau being for smaller sums than heretofore, but the amounts omitted from the checks sent out by the bureau will be included in checks sent out from other sources.

The new system will simplify the work of the bureau, and is expected to accelerate the payment of allotments and allowances.

PASSPORTS DO NOT INCLUDE IRELAND

Expressed Antipathy to England
by Knights of Columbus En-
voys to France Leads to In-
quiry Into His Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When Joseph Scott, former president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, announced recently that he was going to France in the interests of the Knights of Columbus, C. White Mortimer, British Consul, submitted a protest to the British Ambassador at Washington, who took the matter up with the United States Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing had two interviews with Mr. Scott and the result was that Mr. Scott's passports do not allow him to visit Ireland.

It is well known here that Mr. Scott holds decided anti-British opinions. When Mrs. Hannah Skeffington visited the Pacific Coast a few months ago, speaking in favor of Irish freedom and against British rule, Mr. Scott presided at her meeting in this city.

At a banquet in this city about a year ago, when Governor Stephens of California, who was the leading speaker, referred to England as the mother country, Mr. Scott took strong exception to the statement. He said that he did not want anyone to question his loyalty as to the war with Germany, he was as much against that country as anybody, but he asserted that he could not stand by and hear a reference to England as the mother country. The substance of his remarks was to the effect that England had a record for oppression and abuse of smaller nations which did not entitle her to be called the mother of any country.

Consequently, when it became known that Mr. Scott was to go to the western front in behalf of the Knights of Columbus, it was felt that, because of his known antipathy toward England and his sympathy for any movement which might mean separation of Ireland from England, some investigation should be made as to his purposes and plans.

AMERICAN VISITORS IN ROME

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Members of the naval committee of the United States Congress visiting allied countries arrived here on Sunday at noon. They were welcomed by Admiral Resio in the name of the Minister of the Marine.

MAN-POWER BILL TO BE HASTENED

Secretary Baker and Generals
March and Crowder Urge on
House Committee the Need of
Prompt Action to End War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The utmost possible speed in the passage of the Administration Man-Power Bill was urged on Congress again on Monday when Secretary Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Provost Marshal-General Crowder appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the House to answer questions relative to the proposed change in the draft ages. Immediate passage of the bill, the committee was told, is the most imperative task confronting Congress.

There is every indication that by Saturday next the bill will have passed the Senate. As the necessary quorum was secured, Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Affairs Committee had no difficulty whatever in obtaining unanimous consent to suspend the three-day recess, in order to take up the consideration of the Man-Power Bill on Thursday. As there is no disposition to delay the bill, it was estimated on Monday that three days would be sufficient to secure its passage.

The witnesses before the House Military Affairs Committee reaffirmed the statements previously made before the corresponding committee of the Senate. In opening hearings, the Secretary of War, with General March and General Crowder, reiterated their explanation that the immediate enactment of the new Man-Power Bill is imperative to carry out the enlarged war program. With 80 American divisions of 45,000 men each on the battlefield, General March expressed the belief that the Allies should be able to bring the Imperial German Government to its knees, and "bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

In order to do that, the Chief of Staff explained that it would be necessary that the United States should be in a position to have another 80 divisions in Europe not later than the 30th of March, 1919.

"There are two ways of prosecuting this war," said Secretary Baker before the committee. "One is to make every possible effort to win it now, and the other is to proceed somewhat more leisurely and win it later. The obvious advantage, from every standpoint, social, military, industrial and economic, is to put forth every effort in this country, and win it now."

The mere intimation that the second alternative mentioned by the Secretary of War is admissible would meet, it is believed, with the strongest possible disapproval from Congress and from the country, now fully alive to the necessity for doing things, now, with all possible speed. On the other hand, Secretary Baker mentioned the "leisurely" policy merely to refute it. He would probably go further and declare that the policy of leisure is not a policy of victory, but a courting of defeat.

It is full well known to the country that when the United States entered the war the thought prevailed that top speed was not necessary. In practical operation, nothing helped so much to delay military preparations. It was the bottom of all the experimentation which proved so detrimental to the war.

(Continued on page four, column three)

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has authorized contracts for the purchase of olive drab melton cloth to be used in the manufacture of woolen uniforms for the army, amounting to \$4,709,250. These have been approved by the board of review in the office of the quartermaster-general.

Among other purchase transactions approved is one for \$5600 worth of potato mashers and one for 18,000 gross of hooks and eyes, costing \$11,500, the latter for reclamation work.

PROGRESS SEEN IN PANAMA REFORMS

Campaign Against Vice and
Liquor in Two Cities Endan-
gering United States Soldiers
and Sailors Shows Results

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The campaign against vice and liquor in Panama and Colon which was started by General Blatchford and Governor Harding and taken up by the Panama Government has begun to show results. The liquor still remains in those cities, but the American soldiers are not allowed to enter them except on business and with the Military Police to see that they keep out of undesirable places. The Canal employees have voluntarily also boycotted the resorts to such an extent the vice interests have suffered heavy losses and many of them have gone out of business altogether.

In carrying out reform measures General Gorgas was obliged to assume practically dictatorial powers, which were conceded to him by both the governments of the United States and Panama. He found it necessary to use the utmost tact and diplomacy in dealing with the population of Panama and Colon, both because of their deep-seated prejudice and because of the intimate domiciliary visitations which his agents had to employ.

The situation was highly complicated by the fact that the vicious resorts were entirely in Panama and Colon, outside of the political jurisdiction of the United States and under the police regulation of the Republic of Panama. It is commonly alleged that graft played a big part in the maintenance of these resorts. It is certain that the Panamanian Government had allowed them to flourish with comparatively little restriction or regulation. The worst of them were just across the international boundary line, close to where the civilian employees of the canal were quartered and to where many of the troops stationed on the isthmus were encamped. While the Canal Zone was entirely free from such resorts, the population of the zone had free and easy access to these centers of vice in the republic. The result was that the effect of this proximity began to be noticeable in the condition of the troops. A large percentage of the canal employees were married, and the general moral tone of the employees was fairly high, but the arrival of large numbers of soldiers, with the usual percentage of the morally indifferent among them, caused the vice interests to exert every possible influence to make profit out of this fact.

Among other attending evils was the sale of cocaine, opium and other such drugs to soldiers. It was rumored that enemy influence was at the bottom of some of this traffic in pernicious drugs, with the design of demoralizing the troops engaged in defending the Canal. The smuggling of these drugs was a frequent occurrence, and there were numerous cases indicating that this was done with the connivance of the Panamanian customs officials. That any wholesale effort to poison with such drugs a large percentage of the troops could be easily undertaken in these resorts became very apparent.

There were powerful influences operating against any really effective efforts to abate these nuisances. Property interests of considerable value were involved; the system of police graft extended far; while the ordinary revenues of the Panamanian Government were also involved, the fact that the government of Panama, in the absence of any large business interests in the Republic, has been obliged to derive a substantial part of its income from whatever indirect forces leading to the canal pay-roll that could be devised also played its part in causing these resorts to be tolerated.

When the military authorities on the isthmus finally became convinced that these conditions presented a real menace to the efficiency of the troops, they opened negotiations with the Panamanian Government for their abatement of the nuisances. Progress was slow and unsatisfactory. The Panamanian officials were dilatory and procrastinating and all sorts of petty obstacles were placed in the way of reform. Finally General Blatchford, commander of the Department of the Panama Canal, decided to use the one remedy which was clearly within his power without having to wait on the slow processes of diplomatic relations. He issued

(Continued on page four, column seven)

ALLIED POLICY IS STATED TO RUSSIA BY AMBASSADORS

Entente Representatives Say
Friendship for Russian People
—Promise to Supply Food
and Clothing If Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An Archangel message dated Aug. 9 gives the text of an address to the Russian people issued by allied diplomats in that city. After explaining their departure from Volodga, they said it was never their intention or desire to quit Russia, and they had not done so. They further state that, while considering the common enemy of the governments and peoples they represent, they have no intention of interfering in Russian internal affairs, and add they have never recognized the Brest-Litovsk peace, and will never recommend to their governments the recognition of any Russian government which disregards Russia's solemn bonds of alliance, and observes the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

They are confident, they continued, that the allied countries they represent could make their own terms with Germany any time, if they agreed to leave Russia to the Central Empires, tender mercies, but such a peace, if accepted, would only be temporary. Moreover, not only do they sympathize with Russia's difficulties, but they feel deeply grateful for her heroic struggles and the timely assistance she gave to the Allied cause in the beginning of the world's struggle.

After exposing the Central Empires' methods, the declaration continues: "Our governments will recognize any form of government you may adopt, provided it is the choice of the entire people, and provided, furthermore, that it will offer resistance to our enemy, who is also your enemy and the enemy of all liberty-loving people throughout the world. Russia has within her borders more than sufficient products to feed and clothe her immense population, but, if, owing to civil strife or ineffective transportation, you are deprived of the necessities of life, we are willing and ready to divide our own products with you."

Germans in Kronstadt

Nikolai Lenin Reported at Helsing-
fors—Tzsch's Plea for Help

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A dispatch to Le Matin of Paris from Finland states that the Germans are reported to have seized the great Russian naval base of Kronstadt, 20 miles from the capital.

Kronstadt was first named as the Bolshevik leaders' place of refuge, but Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky are now believed to have arrived at Helsingfors, where Mr. Lenin is said to be on board a German ship.

Meanwhile, Moscow messages point to a continued reign of terror. Concentration camps for counter-revolutionary officers have been established at Nuruf Orsamas and Sijljetzhashek. Regarding the military situation, a Moscow message via Berlin states that violent fighting is proceeding in the direction of Tchernik, and for possession of the Don railway bridge. In the Archangel region, the message states that the Soviet troops have withdrawn as a result of the occupation of the railway south of Archangel, along the Dvina up to Cholmogory.

The Pravda states that the inhabitants of the region have risen in arms against the Entente troops. Meanwhile news from Siberia is available only from Entente sources. It is officially announced today that Tzsch from the Maritime Province left for Harbin on Aug. 8 by the Chinese Eastern railway. The Usuri front is stated to be quiet, and the enemy strength there is given as 100,000.

The official statement adds that the Bolshevik and Austro-Germans are visibly affected by the Allies' arrival, and the number of deserters is increasing.

The need for allied assistance is illustrated by a delayed Vladivostok message announcing that, prior to the fall of Irkutsk, General Diderichs, the Tzsch commander in Eastern Siberia, submitted a memorandum to the allied representatives setting forth the urgency of more speedy assistance and on a larger scale than hitherto, in order to enable him to advance on Irkutsk. Failure to reach that city within six weeks, he pointed out, would be tantamount to loss of all the Tzsch-Slovaiks in Western Siberia, and would leave Russia entirely at the mercy of the Germans.

Situation in Vladivostok

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Vladivostok message states that the workmen there are agitating for the release of members of the Soviet whom Tzschs hold as hostages, and have decided to organize a great labor demonstration. A proclamation of martial law is expected shortly. Meanwhile the vice-president of the Russian section of the Tzsch-Slovak National Council has informed Reuter's correspondent that the mobilization of prisoners of war in West Siberia

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has added 150,000 men to the Bolshevik forces and the general situation leaves no room for satisfaction. In the most favorable circumstances, Irkutsk cannot be reached in less than a month, perhaps two, the country from Manchuria to Irkutsk being hilly and waterless and an advance feasible only along the trunk line, where the permanent way is being prepared as the troops proceed. Beyond Irkutsk, it will be easier, he said, since the Tzechs hold the railway, though their position may become precarious unless assistance is speedily forthcoming.

Japanese Delay Movement

PEKING, China (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The movement of Japanese troops from Chang-Chun, on the Mukden-Harbin Railroad to the Manchuria-Siberian front has been further delayed. This delay is due to the demand made by the Japanese that they guard and virtually control the operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Chinese officials, supported by the Entente allied representatives in Peking, have declined to consent to the taking over of the railroad by Japan.

Mr. Joffe Puzzles Germans

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The return to Berlin of Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, after a stay of but one day at Moscow is puzzling the German papers. The *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen says that it is unable to understand a short stay at Moscow, inasmuch as "Joffe had to report a supplementary treaty to the Brest-Litovsk convention, which had been initiated at Berlin by representatives of both the Russians and Germans."

Attitude of Soviets

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the *Düsseldorfer Nachrichten* quotes the Russian newspaper *Pravda* as saying:

"The Soviet Government will declare war on the Entente allied countries. Soviet officials have issued an appeal stating that Russia's position is alarming."

"Russia's intervention in the war is necessary. The removal of the government to a safe place, consequently, has been decided upon and Kronstadt (the fortress of Petrograd) has been chosen as the seat of authority. All preparations have been made to move the government offices there."

DOMINIONS' SHARE IN IMPERIAL AFFAIRS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—In connection with the statement that the Dominions are to be represented by ministers permanently in London, the following announcement is now made:

"During the past two and a half months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session. Every aspect of the policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace has been examined by the Prime Ministers of the Empire and other members representative of all its parts. These meetings have proven of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet have thought it essential that certain modifications should be made in the existing channels of communication, so as to make consultation between the various governments of the Empire in regard to imperial policy as continuous and intimate as possible."

"It has, therefore, been decided that for the future the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, as members of the Imperial War Cabinet, shall have the right to communicate on matters of cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they see fit to do so."

"It has also been decided that each Dominion shall have the right to nominate a visiting or resident Minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings other than those attended by Prime Ministers. The meetings will be held at regular intervals."

"Arrangements will also be made for representatives of India at these meetings."

NEWSPAPERS MAY NOT MENTION RIOT

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The newspapers have been prohibited from printing reports of the progress of the rice riots and there is an absence of news from the provinces. A statement issued, today, by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Mizuno, says that the government has assured the ministry that the disorders are abating steadily.

The organization of proprietors and editors of newspapers has adopted a resolution declaring that the prohibition against news of the riots is an unprecedented and arbitrary interference with the right of free speech as granted by the constitution. They demand a cancellation of the order. The Constitutional Party declares that the order of the government is harmful because it suppresses news of a national social movement vitally affecting the people.

PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Count Ernst von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the *Tages Zeitung* of Berlin, recommends an "effective counter-offensive" against the extension of the propaganda contained in "masses of pamphlets spread over Germany, aiming at the confusion, excitement and incitement of the incompetent masses." He mentions a pamphlet entitled "The Happiness of the Future—A Peace League of Nations," and another containing articles, one of which praises the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, while a third reproduces the letter from Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton, former director of Krupp, to the former Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS' EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Report on Their Operations in Siberia by Captain Hurban of General Dietrich's Forces—Around-the-World March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. Vlad. S. Hurban of General Dietrich's forces, the Tzecho-Slovak army now operating in Siberia, has made the following statement relative to the situation in Russia:

I came to Washington to give a detailed report of our army, now in Russia, to the commander-in-chief, the president of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, Prof. T. G. Masaryk. We in Siberia were almost completely cut off from the rest of the world, and while on our way here, in Honolulu, we were very glad to see in the papers how in the United States, public sympathy was following our progress through Russia and Siberia, to which there is hardly any equal in history.

The history of the origin of our army, of its operations on the Russian front, and its march around the world to the French front, will some day read like a fantastic romance, before which the imaginations of Wells fade into prosaic matter-of-fact stories. It will be, of course, a romance with documents written in blood.

Much of it is already known to the American public. It may, however, prove interesting to outline a general picture of the events as they presented themselves to my eyes. It is not customary for a soldier to give interviews; but under exceptional circumstances I have been permitted to give an authentic report to the American public.

Our army in Russia was organized from Tzech and Slovak prisoners of war under almost insurmountable difficulties. We were cooperating with the Russian Army, and since the summer of 1917 we were practically the only army on the Russian front capable of any military action in the proper sense of the word. In July, 1917, during the first revolutionary offensive under Kerensky, it was only our army that really attacked and advanced.

When the Bolshevik Soviet Government signed the peace treaty at the beginning of March, our army, of about 50,000 men, was in Ukraine, near Kiev. The former Ukrainian Government, to escape the Bolsheviks, threw themselves into the arms of the Germans and called for German help. When the German and Austrian armies began their advance into Ukraine, the position of our army was almost desperate. We were in a state which had concluded peace, but into which, however, the German army was advancing and occupying large territories without resistance of the Red Guards of the Soviet Government, who did not represent any real military power.

The Germans advanced against us in overwhelming numbers and there was danger that we would be surrounded on all sides, on the right and left flanks; our rear was not covered, and the Germans were liable to attack us from the rear. We had no lines of communication behind us, no stores of material and no reserves; everywhere there was disorganization and anarchy, and the Bolshevik Red Guards seized the locomotives and were fleeing east in panic.

Under these circumstances, Emperor Charles sent us a special envoy with the promise that if we would disarm we would be "amnestied" and our lands would receive "autonomy." We answered that we would not negotiate with the Austrian Emperor.

As we could not hold a front, we began a retreat to the east. (Our army then in agreement with the Allies (our army had been proclaimed a part of the Tzecho-Slovak army on the western front, and thus allied with the French Army) it was decided to transport our army over Siberia and America to France. We began the difficult retreat from Kiev. The Germans in an overwhelming force were trying to prevent our escape. About 100 miles behind us they seized the important railroad junction at Bachmac, which we were obliged to pass in our trains on our retreat to the east.

When we arrived at Bachmac the Germans were already waiting for us. There began a battle lasting four days, in which the Germans were badly defeated, and which enabled us to get our trains through. The commander of the German detachment which was defeated by us at Bachmac offered us a 48 hours' truce, which we accepted, for our duty was to leave Ukraine; but the truce was canceled by the German chief commander, Linsingen, yet too late: our trains had already gotten away. We lost altogether about 600 men in dead, wounded and unaccounted for, while we buried 2000 Germans in only one day.

In this manner we escaped from Ukraine. Our relations with the Bolsheviks were still good. We refrained from meddling with Russian internal affairs, and we did not react to the appeals of the different anti-Bolshevik circles. Therefore, when we found ourselves on the soil of the Soviet Russia, we tried to come to an agreement with the Bolshevik Government with respect to our departure, or prospective passage through Russia. But already then signs were visible that the Bolsheviks—either under German influence or because we then represented the only real power in Russia—would try to put obstacles in our way. We made it clear to the Bolsheviks that if we were not absolutely loyal, it would suffice to order one of our regiments (our army was then, in March, near Moscow) to take Moscow, and in half a day there would be no Bolshevik Government; for then we were well armed, having

taken from the front everything we could carry, so as to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans (each of our regiments had 200 to 300 machine guns), and nobody in Russia, to say nothing of Moscow, could have at all contemplated an attempt at opposition; Moscow, moreover, would have received us with open arms. But we were determined to leave as the army of a friendly brother nation, as an army which, in spite of all bad experiences, wished Russia the strengthening of real democracy. Knowing Russia as we did, we understood that the misfortune of the nation was the Tzarist régime, which had held the nation in darkness. Although we could not sympathize with the Bolshevik Government, we, as guests, refrained from all action against it, and remained absolutely loyal to it.

To prove indisputably our loyalty we turned over everything, all our arms, with the exception of a few rifles which we kept for our, so-to-say, personal safety (10 rifles for each 100 men) to the Bolsheviks. The equipment we turned over to the Bolsheviks, including arms, horses, automobiles, aeroplanes, etc., was worth more than 1,000,000,000 rubles, and it was legally our possession, for we took it away from the Germans, to whom it was abandoned by the fleeing Bolsheviks. This transfer of the equipment was, of course, preceded by an agreement made between us and the Moscow Government, by which we were guaranteed unmolested passage through Siberia, and to which the government pledged to give its unconditional support.

Already then there were signs that the Germans were beginning to be uneasy about our movement. Today we have documentary evidence of the fact that in March the Germans considered our progress as a naive adventure which would soon end in failure. When they saw, however, that the "impossibility," as they called it, was becoming a reality, they began to do their best to frustrate our efforts, and organized an army of agents against us. As I had said above, the Bolsheviks, though not exceptionally friendly to us, restrained so far from all direct action against us. Their only desire in this respect, to which they devoted much money, was to persuade our volunteers to join their Red Guard. After getting our support and the support of the Letts, Lenine and Trotsky felt they would be safe. This agitation was carried on vigorously and not by very honest methods: we did practically nothing to oppose it, but we knew our men; our people are too well educated politically and in every other way to be carried away by the methods of Lenine and Trotsky.

More dangerous was the work of German agents, who under the mask of internationalism, found their way into the Soviets. In every Soviet there was a German who exercised a great influence over all its members, because of his superior intelligence. Soon there came the news that the German and Magyar prisoners of war were organized in Siberia, and were being armed by the Bolsheviks under the name of "World Imperialism." We have proofs now that the Germans were planning to provoke our conflict with the Bolsheviks, and to destroy us piecemeal with the aid of armed prisoners of war.

Under such circumstances we began our pilgrimage East. I was in the first train (there were then 80 trains of us) which was to prepare the way. It is no exaggeration when I say that if our men were to choose between two routes, one of which would lead through fire lines of German fortifications and the other through friendly Soviet Russia, they would have chosen the first route. There could be no greater torture for a soldier, hardened by many battles, than the constant abuse and difficulties which were thrown in our way by people to whom we were loyal, of whom we knew that they were doing wrong without knowing it, and whom we knew we could destroy by a single word of our fingers. Our men were patiently suffering it all, although sometimes it was mighty hard to keep them from losing their patience; but we were determined to leave Russia without a conflict. Notwithstanding the fact that we kept our word, that we surrendered all arms with the exception of the few necessary, our progress was hindered, and unending negotiations were to be repeated in every seat of a local Soviet. We were threatened by machine guns, by cannons, but we patiently stood it all, although the Bolshevik Red Guard could have been disbanded by a few of our volunteers. After 57 days of such tiresome travel, our first train arrived in Vladivostok, where we were enthusiastically received by the allied units stationed there.

When the Germans saw that we, notwithstanding all their intrigue, were nearing Vladivostok, they exercised a direct pressure on Lenine and Trotsky: for the things that were later committed by the Soviets cannot be further explained away by ignorance. The trains were stopped at different stations so that they finally were separated by a distance of over 50 miles from one another. Provoking incidents of all kinds were the order of the day. The arming of the German and Magyar prisoners was begun on a large scale. One of the orders of Cicerin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, reads: "Dispatch all German and Magyar prisoners out of Siberia, stop the Tzecho-Slovaks." Three members of our National Council, who were sent to Moscow for an explanation of the stopping of our trains, were arrested. At the same time our trains were attacked in different stations by the Soviet troops, formed mostly of German and Magyar prisoners.

I will recall the Irkutsk incident. Our train—about 400 men, armed with ten rifles and 20 hand grenades, was surrounded by a few thousand Red Guards armed with machine guns and cannons. Their commander gave them ten minutes to surrender their arms, or be shot. According to their habit, our men began negotiations. Suddenly there was heard the German command, "Schliess!" and the Red

Guards began firing at the train. Our men jumped off the train, and in five minutes all the machine guns were in their possession. The Russian Bolsheviks disarmed, and all the Germans and Magyars done away with.

The Siberian Government which resides in Irkutsk and which, as it appeared later, ordered this attack, can thank only the intervention of the American and French consuls that it was not destroyed by our rightly embittered volunteers.

To what extremes our loyalty was carried is shown by the fact that, although perforce attacked, and although we disarmed the Red Guards in Irkutsk, we still began new negotiations with the result that we surrendered all our arms, on the condition that all German and Magyar prisoners would be disarmed and disbanded, and that we would be allowed to proceed unmolested. The Siberian Government guaranteed us unmolested passage, and, taught by bitter experience that it is dangerous to attack even unarmed Tzecho-Slovaks, let us proceed to Vladivostok. True, this concerned only the trains in the vicinity of Irkutsk; the trains west of Irkutsk were under the orders of Moscow—attacked in the same manner, but always with the same result: everywhere the Bolsheviks were disarmed.

The arrest of the members of our National Council took place immediately before these treacherous attacks. The thousands of armed Germans, Magyars in the vicinity of Omsk, Krasnoyarsk and Chita, forced our army between Volga and Irkutsk to take the Siberian Administration into their hands (toward the end of June). But even at this stage we were trying to enter into negotiations with Moscow. But Moscow, i. e., Lenine and Trotsky, proclaimed us murderers and began mobilization against us. Under these circumstances our troops were forced to take possession of the bridges over the Volga.

I must mention the fact that our defense, which, as said, was necessitated by treacherous attacks and everywhere resulted in the disarmament of the Bolsheviks, was joyfully greeted by the majority of the Russian population. Anti-Bolshevik took advantage of the situation and overthrew the Soviets. We did not interfere with their internal affairs even after the open conflict. We only disarmed those who attacked us, to make repetition of attacks impossible.

The Germans were trying to spread rumors that our volunteers committed brutalities during these battles. That is not true. The fact is this: Russian-Bolshevik taken by our troops were disarmed and sent home, but the Magyars and German prisoners, taken with arms in hand, were killed. That was made known to them beforehand. The Austrians hanged all our wounded whom they captured on the Italian front, and they attacked one of our trains of wounded in Siberia. The four years of a struggle for life taught us to be on guard. We did no harm to German or Magyar prisoners who did not oppose us, although they were our enemies; we could have killed thousands and thousands of them, but we allowed them to leave Siberia in peace, if they desired to go home. When, however, they treacherously attacked us, they must be made harmless. We made an official announcement that every German and Magyar caught by us with arm in hand would be given no quarter.

On the contrary, we could cite many instances of unprecedented brutalities committed on our wounded by the German and especially Magyar prisoners.

In Siberia there are today some hundred thousand German and Magyar prisoners, a great number of whom are armed. It is these men who offer considerable resistance to our army—the Russian-Bolsheviks surrender after the first shot.

The Bolsheviks gave a sufficient proof of the fact that they are not capable to rule. The number of their fighting supporters is very indefinite. They consist chiefly of hungry masses, loth to work, who are getting 30 to 40 rubles a day in the Red Guard. They have no workers among them. A great number of the Bolshevik officials steal, just like the officials of the Tzar's régime. Industry, commerce, transportation, everything is at a standstill, and there is nothing to eat. That spells failure of the Bolshevik Government; the Bolsheviks are now doing everything to maintain their power. They obey the Germans and Austrians, to keep themselves in power. The Germans, however, do not want a consolidation of Russia.

What will happen in the future I am unable to tell. The fact is, Russia is ill today, powerless. If left to her fate, the Germans will obtain full control of her. But the consolidation of Russia is possible. That depends entirely upon the good will of the Allies. Russia needs effective, firm, friendly help, for today the Russians are incapable of upbuilding. The Russians are exhausted, they lost faith in themselves, and they need rest to recover. The majority of them are excited people who therefore cannot organize. The Allies, knowing the psychology of the Russia of today, and knowing the real strength of Russia, will extend their help in the proper manner. I think that our army can be of great assistance in this task: all of our boys have learned Russian in the four years of war, and know how to treat the people: they know the Russian people, and the Russian situation, and they desire only the good of Russia. It was the Tzecho-Slovaks who were always accused of exaggerated Russophobia by the Germans and Magyars: it is the irony of fate that we had to suffer so just in Russia. We hope and desire that our sacrifices be not offered in vain.

CANAL TONNAGE DOUBLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tonnage passing through the Cape Cod Canal has been doubled, the government took control of the waterway a month ago and will be quadrupled within a month.

CAUSE OF CRITICISM OF THE BOLSHEVIKI

Russian Writer States That the Working Classes Do Not Indorse Intolerant Methods of the Bolshevik Government

Previous articles have appeared on this subject in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 16 and 19.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"The reasons given in my last article show why, in the question of peace—painful as this question might be to the educated classes of Russia—the Bolsheviks have found associates rather than adversaries in the mass of the Russian peasants, despite the divergencies between the ideas of the peasants on the one side, and the program of Social Democracy on the other," writes Madame Polovtsev, who was president of the municipal council of Peterhof during the Kerensky government. "Nevertheless these divergencies, often only indistinctly felt by the peasants, determine a peculiar relation of the peasants to Bolshevism, a relation very different from the relation of soldiers and workmen to the new government."

"It must be clear that three-quarters of the whole population of Russia are peasants. We cannot doubt that every change in the social and political conditions of the country will be reflected in agrarian relations. The agrarian question is, therefore, the very key to the comprehension of Russia's past, and the center of all the ideals and schemes relating to her future. The agrarian question is a thermometer showing the beat of the pulse of the whole Russian people. Many examples could be given in Russian history to illustrate the predominant rôle of the peasant in Russian life. The Bolsheviks, therefore, have to meet the requirements of the peasants or they will certainly lose their leadership."

"We come now to the relation of the workingmen, in a narrower sense of the word, to Bolshevism. We have said that here the Bolsheviks found their most idealistic supporters. The workmen provided the chief contingent of the Red Guards, whose zeal sustained in the Bolshevik Government their own people's cause, their own people's rights. Up to now the Red Guards have formed the most reliable protection to the new government. They kept order, as far as possible, in the new republic, they fought against counter-revolutionaries of all kinds, they helped to bring about new reforms, they enlarged the power of the government through their enthusiasm, their labor and the sacrifice of their lives. Their conduct in relation to Bolshevism in general is founded on the psychological effect of the watchword, 'The People's Government,' and certainly not—as it is sometimes supposed—on hope of rewards. The workingmen are undoubtedly conscious of being the chief object of the care of social democracy, but nevertheless, or perhaps for that very reason, they are, as the most conscious and organized elements of the working classes, especially affected by the anti-socialistic tactics and to the faults of the Bolshevik Government or its coworkers. It was to be expected that in their midst, side by side with the most elevated idealism, should spring up the most conscious criticism—if what we have presupposed should be true—and that the expression of enthusiasm and disinterested sympathy to 'The People's Government' really betokened an awakened independence of political thought and self-consciousness, as a basis to social and political maturity. If this be true we must expect to find among the working classes a definite dislike of the anti-socialistic methods, of the demagogic actions, which had sprung up around the socialist nucleus of Bolshevism. And, indeed, perhaps no other group of the Russian population has given such a valuable criticism of the weak points of Bolshevism as some units of conscious and organized workmen."

"All the steps taken by the Bolshevik Government, which were contrary to the socialistic and democratic doctrine, such as the transgression of the liberty of speech and liberty of the press, the persecution of political adversaries, the policy of terror, foreign to the essence of socialism, have found in the workingmen the most severe and frank criticism."

"After having shown the positive relations of the working classes to Bolshevism, it is important to bring forward an example of a clearly formulated criticism of the organized unions of the Russian people toward the weak sides of the new government. The example would show that a protest against the anti-socialistic tactics of the Bolsheviks has arisen, not only on the part of the educated classes and the political parties, but also on the part of the democratic masses of the population, despite their political color; and not only on the part of peasants—in many directions more or less ignorant of Social Democracy—but also on the part of workers, the most interested in Bolshevism, from a standpoint of ideals and from the economic and social point of view."

"In the period of the most recent development of Bolshevist activity, there took place in Moscow a second All-Russian Conference of unions of printer-workmen. About 80,000 organized workmen were represented by about 100 delegates. The principal intention of the conference, besides questions relating to their inner organization was directed to the recent problems of control of labor in

industries and the liberty of the press."

"By a great majority of votes, a resolution, asking for unlimited liberty of the press was passed. The conference decided to issue a special call to all Russian workers on this point. It was remarkable that again by a great majority of votes the conference rejected the idea of a direct control of the industries by the workmen as a source of 'anarcho-syndicalist illusions' in the working classes, and thus interrupting and hindering a natural development of the industrial movement. All the resolutions passed prove a serious criticism on the part of workmen on different points of Bolshevist methods, and a conscious relation of the organized printers, not only to their own interests but to the interests of the industry as a whole, and consequently a recognition of the needs of their country."

"This conscious relation is felt especially distinctly in the text of the resolution concerning the liberty of the press of which I should like therefore to give some characteristic extracts."

"The second All-Russian Conference of the workers of the press finds it necessary to declare that:

"1. The liberty of the press is an indisputable civil right, won by the Russian people and it must belong to the whole people."

"2. To yield the special privilege of liberty of speech and freedom of the press to one party or to one group, or one class of the population, stops the development of the self-consciousness of the people and especially violates the interests of the working classes in their struggle for socialism."

"3. The class of workmen the most oppressed in the recent capitalist society and always fighting against all class-privileges needs, more than any other, an unlimited liberty of speech and of the press."

"4. The persecution of the press by the Council of the People's Commissaries, through the suppression of bourgeois and socialistic papers, through the institution of a previous censorship, monopolization of advertisements and this at a time when honest representative organs of the people are lacking, deprives the people of the last means of inquiring into the actions of the government and makes the government wholly irresponsible and uncontrolled."

"5. The policy of terror, undermining in large masses the consciousness of impracticability of such elementary rights as the liberty of press, must meet the most energetic resistance on the part of the working classes—Workmen's government is acting."

"6. The printers—as in the times of czarism, so in the period of revolution—were always in the first rank of fighters for socialism and for liberty; they were always pioneers in the struggle for the freedom of public opinion, and therefore they can but protest energetically against a suppression of the press by the new government, unheard of even in the period of the Tzar's régime."

"7. The stifling of the press threatens the printers' work and their professional organizations with perilous results, because it destroys a whole province of graphic industry and hands over to unemployment not only the now busy workers but also the soldier-printers returning from the front."

"Owing to the above-mentioned reasons the second Russian conference of printers recognized that all the printer-workmen must fight energetically against this kind of policy and called all the various press unions to rise up in defense of an unlimited freedom of the press. The resolutions of the conference dealing with violation of press liberties were accepted by all the delegates except 12. A wide understanding of the requirements of political freedom, and a criticism of its violation on the part of the Bolsheviks, have also found expression in the general protest of printer-workmen against the persecution of Socialists of all parties and in the addressing of a friendly greeting to all those who have been bereft of freedom since the October revolution."

"There are many examples of similar criticism against different anti-socialistic methods of the new government on the part of the workers, though they have given their support to this government in all cases when it proved itself true to real democracy and socialism."

"It is natural that the question should be asked, 'Why has this criticism not become, during these many months, active opposition?' Why does the Bolshevik Government remain in power, although its activities in many directions are acknowledged to be undemocratic and violent?"

"We shall try to give an answer to this question in another article."


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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 25.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

PROSPERITY IN BIRMINGHAM

Talk about Prohibition bankrupting communities and states, how's this for a fair sample? asks The American Issue: The Birmingham (Ala.) News of July 8 says that another million dollar increase, to be exact, \$1,024,150, is shown in the bank clearings of Birmingham for the week ending July 6, the total being \$5,026,702.20, as compared with the week previous, when the total was \$3,984,552.96. Birmingham is a Prohibition city.

TZECH COINAGE IS USED IN BOHEMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Prague dispatch to the *Vossische Zeitung* states that gold and silver coins of the new Tzecho-Slovak state, alleged to have been made in France, are already circulating in various parts of Bohemia. All bear Tzech and French inscriptions, and gold coins on the obverse side show Hradshin, the royal castle of Prague, and on the reverse, two falcons.

The *Vossische Zeitung* also learns that Mr. Staned, president of the Tzech League, has declared to the Tzech organ, the *Venkov*, that the Tzechs refused to negotiate with the government and with the German parties, since they distrusted Baron von Hussarek, the new Austrian Premier, and also could only negotiate in conjunction with the Slovaks. "It would be an illusion," he declared, "to think that the Slavs will ever get an independent state with the help of the Germans and the Magyars. Hence we do not grudge the Germans and the Magyars the enjoyment of their power a little longer. It will not be long anyhow."

HOME RULE URGED FOR UNITED IRELAND

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir James H. M. Campbell, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, speaking at a luncheon in Dublin on Saturday declared that he is in favor of "self-government for a United Ireland."

He is quoted as follows: "From the day the war broke out, I determined, regardless of my commitments in the past and the views of my old political colleagues, that I should endeavor to the best of my ability to bring about a solution, by consent, of the Irish problem on the only lines which it seemed to me held any promise of success—I mean self-government for United Ireland."

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

FRENCH OPINION OF FORMER DICTATOR

Mr. Kerensky Replies to Attack Made Against Him in Paris Paper—Asks Entente Nations to Help Russian Resistance

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 13.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was expected that Mr. Kerensky would make some reply to the attack delivered upon him by Le Temps. There was a feeling that, however good his position might be, he was not strong enough to be able to ignore this direct criticism by the leading newspaper and the questions that were asked in the course of it, and that some answer should, therefore, be attempted. Mr. Kerensky responded immediately. Addressing himself to the editor of Le Temps who gave his letter full prominence next to the leading articles, the former Russian dictator said: "Your esteemed journal has published an article entitled 'La Tournee de M. Kerensky,' containing some inaccurate statements concerning me. I beg, Monsieur le Directeur, that in the interests of truth and the common cause we will accept the following denial: I have not come to France and England as a party man to arrive at an understanding with the Socialists of these countries on present problems. From the first day of my arrival in England, and subsequently in France, I have not ceased to repeat that the object of my journey is to instruct public opinion in the countries of the Allies on the general situation in Russia, on the desires and sentiments common to all Russian sections who aspire to the national renaissance of Russia and the continuation of our common struggle against Germany.

"With this object I have seen in France, as in England, the representatives of all parties without distinction of political view, as well as the representatives of economic and intellectual life. I attach a specially practical importance to this denial. At the same time I find myself under the obligation of remarking to you that the press of the allied countries is extremely badly informed in regard to Russian affairs, with very sad results for both parties. For example, in the same article of your newspaper, the writer expresses himself on the subject of the Prikeze No. 1 with an ambiguity that permits one to suppose that some sort of connection existed between this prikeze and the action of the provisional government on the third day of the revolution by the Petrograd Soviet to the entire army, all unknown to the provisional government, which at that moment was not definitely formed. In any case the Prikeze No. 1 was published two months before my taking control of the Ministry of War. It is the same as regards the new reforms introduced into the Russian Army, which were already accomplished when I took over the portfolio of war. "Another example of the ignorance of the press in regard to Russian affairs is furnished in the question which the writer of the article put to me when he asks why I authorized the return of Nikolai Lenin to Russia. It seems to me that the writer of the article is unaware of the fact that the return of the amnestied to Russia did not depend at all on the Ministry of Justice which I occupied at the time of Mr. Kerensky's return. As a member of the provisional government I doubtless share part of the responsibility, but I would remark to you that at that time the provisional government, directed by Prince Lvov, was composed of 10 Liberals and a single Socialist. One could not think of refusing the return of the amnestied to Russia, this condition being determined by the circumstances of Russian political life at the time.

"Finally the writer of the article asks me why I 'abandoned' General Korniloff. I could not 'abandon' him, for the simple reason that I was never with him in his plot. I am astonished that a newspaper so patriotic and so loyal toward its government as Le Temps should put such a question to me and in such a form. How is it that this journal is not surprised that a general-in-chief of the Russian Army, at the most critical moment of the war, should have raised the flag of mutiny against the legal government of the State, and by that act should have given a contagious example of insubordination to discipline, an example which stimulated anarchy in the army and prepared the road to Brest-Litovsk for the Bolsheviks?"

It was difficult to read this letter without feeling that the answer of the accusers would be quick and sharp. So Le Temps wastes no time, but appends the answer to the letter itself. The writer says: "In any case we should have inserted Mr. Kerensky's answer. We receive with pleasure the letter we have just read, because it is from end to end a confession. The question of knowing what Mr. Kerensky wished to meet in France is retrospective and of secondary importance. At the beginning he had to win the Socialist Party. The Parliamentary group—which does not wish to be mixed up with the Bolsheviks—accorded Mr. Kerensky a somewhat cold reception, and MM. Mistrail, Jean Longuet, and Marcel Cachin have shown the most expressive reserve. Repulsed by the 'purs,' Mr. Kerensky addresses himself to French parties in their entirety and to French public opinion. Consequently we have the right to tell him what we think of the part he is playing. It is not now a case of international courtesy. To the Russian people we owe the truth. Also we owe it to those of our allies whom Mr. Kerensky pro-

poses to visit tomorrow. It is impossible for us to forget that thousands of French soldiers and thousands of the soldiers of our allies have just fallen because the provisional government did not show itself equal to circumstances.

"Mr. Kerensky tells us that the Prikeze No. 1 was radiotelegraphed to the army by the Soviet of Petrograd. What kind of a government is it that allows a committee of anarchists to disorganize the army and which adopts no restraining measures? M. Albert Thomas on his return from Russia presented Mr. Kerensky to us as a statesman, and it is certain from what he told us that French opinion and the government itself were led to take that view. But a strange authority which binds before the anarchist glance of the Soviet? And as to Lenin? Mr. Kerensky told us that the return of the amnestied did not depend on him. Then he was not all powerful as M. Albert Thomas tried to persuade us? But what next? Lenin was not amnestied at all. He came back in a German train! He set himself at once to organize a defeatist agitation. Even if it were by accident that he was permitted to return there were measures that might have been taken against him.

"There remains the Korniloff question. Mr. Kerensky neglected to exercise the only means he had of making his power respected and of saving the country and the Russian Republic. The great French Revolution never hesitated to employ the patriot and republican army against traitors and the sedition. For Mr. Kerensky, then, it was Korniloff who was the seditionist, and not Lenin? It is useless to insist any further. Clearly it is not the fault of Mr. Kerensky if M. Albert Thomas—who offers himself to us as the successor of Richelieu and Talleyrand—is so grievously deceived."

Whether it be the truth or not, this is the first time that Mr. Kerensky has been freely and candidly criticized in any public way, and it would be wrong to imply that the criticism has not made a deep impression, or that it is not backed by support from the highest quarters. That is obviously the case. Mr. Kerensky at all events has not so far made any reply. It is hardly to be expected, for a continued controversy between the newspapers and the former dictator of Russia as to the points that have been raised is not a practicable proposition for the hot days of summer when battle of defenses are in progress. The chief effect on what may be called the Kerensky side is a response made by M. Marcel Sembat on his behalf in the official Socialist organ, L'Humanite. He does so in an article headed 'L'Accusé et l'Accusateur,' in which he sets the Russian up as the accuser, while commenting on the unfairness of a combat in which one of the parties is masked and the other not. He accuses the writer in Le Temps of insincerity and prejudice, says the letter of Mr. Kerensky is frank and decisive, and mocks Le Temps for urging against this "gay suspect" who he only wished to see Socialist. "The fact is," says M. Sembat, "as soon as he landed in England and France, Kerensky went in search of the men who could assist him, while at the first luncheon that was given to him in Paris there were as many Radicals present as Socialists." The rest of the article is in a satirical vein, and it concludes by declaring that it is not a question of knowing whether the Socialist group has received Kerensky coldly, but whether M. Clemenceau understands the reception he ought to give him, and if the allied governments in disbanding him were going to commit another mistake.

The Russian voyager has made two other appearances before special communities. He went to an evening conference with the joint committee of the Confédération Générale du Travail and made a speech in which he insisted on the enormous development in Russia in the past year, and the revolution. Much of the responsibility for the present situation, however, fell upon the lack of organization, and the Bolsheviks had played upon the lassitude and egotism of the ignorant and unorganized working classes. After his address he was assailed by penetrating questions from leading members, including MM. Jouhaux, Merheim, Bouderon and many others, declaring at the finish that it was the best night he had had in France. Then he appeared, by arrangement, before the executive committee of the publican Radical and Radical Socialist Party, and M. Debiere, to begin with, in giving him welcome said that the sympathies of democratic France went out to the Russian democracy and the men who had incarnated its aspirations so well. Mr. Kerensky gave an explanation of the present situation and said that he thought that Germany was going to change her policy and that her troops were about to penetrate more deeply into the interior. In such circumstances he appealed to the Entente to support the resistance of the Russians, which would not be like a new work, the assistance of Russia to help herself, but as the German forces would have to be drawn from the western front it would be the continuation of the struggle for which for four years the Entente had coalesced its forces.

AWARDS FOR BRITISH SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Eng.—The Board of Trade has received through the Foreign Office, the following awards which have been made by the President of the United States to the master and members of the crew of the S. S. Soldier Prince of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of an American schooner in March, 1917, viz: A gold watch and chain for Capt. John G. Norman, master; binocular glasses for Mr. Richard G. Hughes, chief officer, and Mr. Norman Richardson, third officer, and gold medals for A. I. Lundberg, carpenter, and G. Van der Werf, J. Goodwin, F. Simmons and C. Petersen, seamen.

THE REAL MR. MICAWBER

The whole English-reading world long ago decided, as determinedly as did the devoted spouse of that most extraordinary and fascinating man, that it would never, never, no matter what the circumstances, the provocation or the inducement, desert Wilkins Micawber; and as loyal as she to this self-imposed and deeply-cherished vow has the whole English-speaking world remained. Whatever else may happen, whatever else it may do or leave undone, nothing can prevail upon it to desert Mr. Micawber. The years have been many since he first appeared on the scene, and frequent have been the intervals in which he has temporarily disappeared, but, as he would put it himself, "though lost to sight," he has ever remained "to memory dear," and tidings of him, news concerning him, gossip about him, is as welcome today as it was when he was first introduced to a delighted audience by his original discoverer and sponsor, the master craftsman of fiction, Charles Dickens.

Almost from the very first, the father of the author was recognized in Micawber.



Mr. Micawber, by Phiz

ber, just as the mother was recognized in Mrs. Nickleby, because of certain unmistakable traits, although it is quite certain that neither was drawn upon altogether in the construction of the characters with which they are respectively identified.

Now and then, assuredly, John Dickens, the navy pay clerk, father of a large family, existing on a small salary, striving to make both ends meet, lacking the business capacity to bring the meeting about, but confident that something, somehow, will turn up, peeps hopefully and approvingly at his son over the shoulder of Wilkins Micawber, and assumes full responsibility for that gentleman's obligation, either by giving his note of hand, his bill or his I. O. U. for the amount in question, as between man and man.

But often it is Wilkins Micawber who looks over the shoulder of John Dickens, rather more despondently than hopefully, but with the grandiose air and the graniloquent language of one who could settle everything on the spot if it were not beneath his dignity to do business otherwise than through his solicitors, his agents or his bank. Compositely, the hopefulness of one is complemented by the depression of the other. It is John Dickens who borrows, convinced that something will turn up which will enable him to repay; it is Wilkins Micawber who succumbs to melancholy upon making the discovery that nothing has turned up and that if anything had turned up the conditions would be unimproved.

In those moments of utter hopelessness, when all the world looked sad and dreary to Wilkins Micawber, John Dickens was close by to whisper words of cheer into his willing ear. It was the latter's buoyant confidence that found a silver lining behind every Micawber cloud. There has always been curiosity as to where Dickens found him, for nothing is more certain than that behind every Dickens character was somebody whom the greatest human camera the world has known focussed and snap-shot at some time in his career.

Dickens was willing that Micawber should be traced to his father. In his rather unsuccessful attempt to explain to Leigh Hunt that the character of Harold Skimpole, "Bleak House," was not intended to represent his offended friend, he said, among other things, "The character is not you, for there are traits in it common to fifty thousand people besides, and I did not fancy you would ever recognize it. Under similar disguises my own father and mother are in my books, and you might as well see your likeness in Micawber." The distinction, as John Forster, the biographer of Dickens, points out, is that the foibles of Mr. Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby, however laughable, make neither of them in speech or manner less lovable, and that this cannot be said of the portrait of Skimpole.

John Dickens was given to rhetorical exuberance, as Dickens the son has mentioned in several of his letters. Writing in 1841 he said, "I have a letter from my father lamenting the fine weather, invoking congenial tempests, and informing me that it will not be possible for him to stay more than another year in Devonshire, as he must then proceed to Paris to consolidate Augustus French." Another letter informs the recipient that he "will be in town with the pheasants, on or about the first of October." Speaking of a trip to the Isle of Man, he says that he found

there "troops of friends and every description of Continental luxury at a cheap rate." He was a lovable man, given to exaggeration of trivialities, perhaps, nearly always hard up in Dickens' younger days, and sometimes in serious trouble because of his pecuniary indiscretions, but it does not anywhere appear that he does not undertake to hold himself or the world of Wilkins Micawber, after this fashion:

"The duty done, and act of reparation performed, which can alone enable me to contemplate my fellow mortal, I shall be known no more. I shall simply require to be deposited in that place of universal resort, where—
"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."
With the plain inscription,
Wilkins Micawber.

No, John Dickens would not, could not, have written in any such vein, for he was, above all things, an optimist. But who, as a matter of fact, was this other half, or perhaps, two thirds, of the Micawber character. There have been many ingenious guesses, but none have been more than satisfying. Now, it would seem the best, that an American would say, has been struck.

The Dickensian for July contains an article copied from the Yorkshire Evening Post of May 31, which shows how far toward the desired discovery the way has been blazed. In York there is, it appears, a Mr. T. P. Cooper who has given liberally of his enterprise and enthusiasm to the task of unearthing and explaining the city's rich literary treasures. Mr. Cooper, according to the newspaper named, is working out, with both skill and success, a theory, based upon one of his most recent discoveries, that the original of Wilkins Micawber was a well-known York character of the name of Richard Chicken, who lived in the Skeldergate district of the community, where members of the family to which he belonged continue to reside. The evidence available, it is held, is such as to establish that while certain parts of Wilkins Micawber were undoubtedly taken from the author's father, certain other parts were, without question, taken from Richard Chicken. Alfred, brother of Charles Dickens, was an acquaintance of Chicken's. Charles Dickens met Chicken during a visit to York. It is pointed out as a curious circumstance that Chicken was nick-named Micawber by his colleagues, but whether this was before or after the publication of David Copperfield is uncertain. At all events, Chicken was "a great speechifier and a prolific and preposterous letter writer," as Micawber was, and says the Yorkshire Evening Post, "to read his effusive and embellished epistles (preserved to this day) is to fancy that Micawber is before you. The feeling you get from them is that if Chicken was not Micawber then he ought to have been."

These letters are regarded as the strongest proof of the identity of Chicken with Micawber. They are all written, it is claimed, "in the florid fashion of Micawber, and some of the actual phrases and references recur in the novel, David Copperfield, which, as is well known, is largely autobiographical."

Chicken had a varied career. He was built in many respects upon the Micawber mold. For a time he held a clerkship in the North Eastern Railway offices at York. A letter sent to his superior acknowledging his dismissal is couched, it is said, in the true Micawber strain. He had had some experience on the stage, appearing, strangely enough, it is noted, in a play entitled "A Poor Gentleman."

Unfortunately for Richard Chicken, he won no such friends as David, Agnes and Aunt Betsy Trotwood. Instead of finding a new home and getting a fresh start in Australia, there to become a person of no little consequence, the shadow of the workhouse closed in upon him at the end. The testimony gathered by Mr. Cooper, going to show that Wilkins Micawber was more than half of Richard Chicken, is not at the present stage conclusive, but, like everything else relating to the man whom the whole English-reading world, in common with Mrs. Micawber, absolutely refuse to desert, is interesting.

AUG. 24 IS NEXT REGISTRATION DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has issued the following notice:

"All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918, must register on Aug. 24, 1918. These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

SWEDISH SUFFRAGISTS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALMOE, Sweden.—A number of meetings have been held in Sweden protesting against the rejection by the First Chamber of the Women's Suffrage Bill. At Malmoe a big meeting was held in the Skolpark, organized by the provincial branches of the Society for Women's Suffrage and the Men's Society for Women's Suffrage. More than 5000 persons were present. Similar meetings have been held at 68 other places in Sweden at all of which resolutions were passed protesting strongly against the action of the First Chamber in rejecting the bill extending the Parliamentary vote to women without any adequate reason.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry W. Keyes has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he shall give no consideration to the appointment of a United States Senator to take the place of Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger until late Wednesday. The appointment will be for a little over two months.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and be not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 189)

No Law Compels School Weighings

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Under the auspices of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, my home was visited by one of their representatives on July 8, and notice given my wife that upon a certain day and hour all of our children under six years of age were to appear before a certain medical practitioner to be registered, measured, and weighed, and that instructions were to be given the mothers upon the feeding and care of the children.

Fortunately we were members of the Public School Protective League of Los Angeles, and upon taking the matter up with them were advised to have no fear and to take a stand against the measure, as there was no state or national law compelling parents to obey the mandate.

Upon inquiring of the local chairman of the W. C. of N. C. of D. as to the reason, nature, and object of such a drive, I was informed that no coercion would be made at this time, but that all parents were expected to comply fully with the order. It was stated that this drive was to include all children under school age and was therefore only preliminary to a compulsory drive to be made early this fall and to include all school children. To use the chairman's own words, "I warn you, Mr. Meek, that all of your children in school will be compelled to be examined by a medical doctor from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head for all of the diseases that the flesh is heir to. It is a war measure which all must comply with."

No doubt you have already received many similar letters to this one, but so far we have not seen anything in The Christian Science Monitor bearing directly upon this new proposed order of encroachment upon the sacred rights of the children of this land especially in homes opposed to material methods of healing.

The proposed injustice is so glaring that I have thought it best to inform you what took place at my home.

(Signed) HARRY C. MEEK.

Upland, Cal., July 17, 1918.

(No. 194)

Columbine as National Flower

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Reading what was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of June 28 on the editorial page recalled an article my mother wrote in regard to the Columbine and Golden Rod. Would it be possible to print it in the column "Letters?"

I do feel that if the Columbine were brought before the public, especially lovers of flowers, it would take its rightful place as our national flower. The article was as follows:

The name Columbine is suggestive of Columbia, the Latin name Agave from Agave meaning Eagle. The five petals form a perfect star with five cornucopias or Liberty caps between. The flower is found in every state in the Union and in the national colors, the blue variety growing wild in high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains. It grows some three feet high, very hardy and prolific, the young plants appearing in spring from self-sown seeds. Perfectly independent as to soil and surroundings. The Columbine has no insect enemies and is very tenacious of life. Each cornucopia is well stocked with honey, which is typical of this land of plenty. The seed capsules are all well filled, also, and of beautiful form. The leaves vary somewhat, but in many instances 13 leaves can be counted, which stands for the original 13 states. Where can a flower be found that presents as many good points for the national flower? Surely we do not want the Golden Rod, a weed, for our national flower, if ever so pretty and popular with nothing to recommend it except its wide distribution. It is looked upon by the farmers as a pest, as is also the Field Daisy and Wild Carrot. These are all beautiful but not fitted for the dignified position of the national flower. There is nothing weedsy about the Columbine. Its beautiful and classic form of flower and leaf lend themselves readily to the skill of the artist for any design for which our national flower might be used. In natural arrangement in red, white and blue, what more beautiful for the White House china, also for the pure white table linen? From all points of view the Columbine should take first rank as the national flower of these United States of America."

(Signed) LOUISE M. BORDEN.

Fall River, Mass., July 23, 1918.

MARGARINE RETAIL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has had under consideration the present price of margarine; and, in view of the increased cost of raw materials, has decided that on and after July 22 next, the prices on sales by retail in Great Britain will be as follows:

On sales to persons purchasing below:

To hang up anything on walls—pictures, pennants, draperies—use Moore Push-Pins. Glass heads, steel points.
For heavy pictures, clocks, etc., use the PUSH-LESS HANGER.
10c
At Stationery, Hardware and Photo Supply stores. In Canada 15c. Write Dept. 40.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

tween 28 lbs. and 2 cwt. weekly: 1s. 1d. per lb.

On all other sales by retail: 1s. 2d. per lb.

In cases where the purchaser requires delivery to his premises, the present authorized additional charge for delivery (viz. the actual cost of delivery, or the sum of 5d. per lb.) may continue to be charged. Concurrently with this increase of price, a substantial improvement will be made in the quality of margarine, which will contain 20 per cent of animal fats. The effect of this addition will not only be an increase in the food value, but also in the keeping qualities of the margarine, a point of considerable importance during hot weather.

The allowance to wholesalers on sales of margarine will from the same date, be at the rate of 6s. 6d. per cwt., to include all costs of carting, delivery and other charges incidental to wholesale collection and delivery, and the allowance to retailers 2d. per lb.

MR. ROBERTS SPEAKS ON WHITLEY SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England.—Speaking at Plymouth recently, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, referred to the bill to extend the Trades Board Act. When the bill was passed, Mr. Roberts explained, it would enable the Labor Ministry to bring speedily under the Trade Board scheme any trade which they believed was not affording the workers engaged in it a sufficient wage to allow them to live a decent existence. They were going to give the trades boards wider powers in order that they might deal more effectively with post-war problems.

Referring to the Whitley scheme, Mr. Roberts said it offered a prospect of better understanding between employers and employed. Workmen were entitled to a much larger share of control in all things affecting their life and labor. No employer, he said, had a right to claim that he could do as he liked with his own business, because the way in which he conducted his business vitally concerned not only the workers, but the whole community. Joint industrial councils, he explained, were not to be forced upon any trade or any section of the community, and his department never intended that the government should shirk the application of the Whitley scheme to government services. In fact the Premier had requested him to preside over the committee entrusted with the task of applying the scheme to government departments, and to make such modifications as might be necessary in order to adapt the scheme to the peculiarities of government employment. They therefore had the assurance that the idea of the scheme was accepted by the government.

SWITZERLAND AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—Active propaganda on behalf of women's suffrage is being carried on in the cantons of Bern, Bale, Neuchatel, Geneva, Solvère, Zurich and Vaud, where women have not as yet got the communal vote, but where the subject is under consideration by their parliaments.

The Women's Suffrage Bill was recently lost in the Grand Council of Geneva in spite of the proofs offered of the real demand for it that existed. A petition in support of the bill signed by 5933 women, was presented to the Commission du Grand Conseil accompanied by a letter in which it was pointed out that the number of signatures was more than double the number required by law. The Swiss National Association for Women's Suffrage had also collected in five days signatures to a suffrage letter from men in various professions and occupations which was sent to each deputy. Although the bill was ably supported it met with light and stupid opposition and was talked out in little more than an hour. A suffrage petition signed by 10,000 women was also sent up to the Grand Council, but the president, M. Clottu, received it with the remark that it was unnecessary to pay attention to the signatures, as the women to whom they belonged did not know what they were doing.

ONTARIO'S LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Dominion Minister of Finance, has granted the Ontario Government permission to issue the balance of the \$6,000,000 loan provided for at the last session of the Legislature, the amount required to complete the loan being \$1,750,000.

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BRITISH POWER IN THE ARGENTINE

Investments in Industries of the Republic Heavy, and the Influence of Truly Democratic Institutions Is Great

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The foreign capital invested in this republic amounts to \$4,000,000,000 gold, possibly to \$4,500,000,000, bearing in mind some omissions which must necessarily occur in an estimate of this kind. It is difficult to say with mathematical exactitude what proportion of the total corresponds to each of the European nations which have placed capital in Argentina, because many operations of this nature evade all statistics. It can be stated, nevertheless, that the principal lender, and the one which, from the beginning, had a blind faith in the future of this country, was the British Empire. It is estimated that \$2,000,000,000 or \$2,500,000,000 gold has been invested here by that Empire. This explains why, from a relatively remote date, all the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and mining enterprises which enter into Argentine statistics, carry the foreign mark "limited," to such a degree that one gets the impression that one is dealing with a purely British colony.

The influence which the British spirit and British capital have exercised upon the political and economical progress of the Argentine Republic is much more considerable than one might at first be inclined to believe, as was shown in an eloquent manner by the Argentine statesman, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, in a notable discourse given by him in July, 1915.

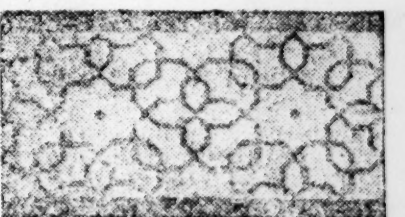
"As regards the political influence," said Dr. Pellegrini, "it is generally believed that the French Revolution was the great propagator of the principles of free government and the first which proclaimed the rights of man. It is, nevertheless, a historical fact that those principles were previously proclaimed in the Bill of Rights, and in the Constitution of the United States of North America, and that they were put into practice by the British and the North American peoples. It is also certain that if the more expressive genius and the more communicative character of the French people and, above all, the universality of their language, bring that people into more intimate contact with others, if these reasons make of that nation the greatest propagandist, make it appear as a people that gives wings to ideas, to principles, to new truths or conquests of thought or of liberty, allowing them to spread over the world, no less certain is it that the work of propaganda becomes diffused and dissolved before it has been able to penetrate down to the masses, if it is not assisted by example, by the practical lesson. The rôle of master, of model for free peoples, has been reserved for the British, who understand liberty enthusiastically and accurately. This influence, exercised by the British people over all the free and democratic nations of the world, has been deeply felt by us, and our institutions are no more than a copy of the guarantees of liberty, conquered and made sacred by the British people, and proclaimed in the form adopted by the United States of North America."

When the Revolution opened Argentine ports to free commerce, the English were the first to establish commercial houses in this city. They entered into competition with the Spanish firms, which up to then had maintained a monopoly in the commerce of the colony. The first industrialists were also British, who established mills, etc., as also a regular line of sailing vessels between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and, later, a line of steamers between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

steadily, yet none the less persistently, the Allies are forcing back von Ludendorff's line, always with considerable loss in men and matériel, and with very considerable loss in prisoners. In such circumstances it is not much to be wondered at that the German High Command is particularly alarmed at the perpetual shrinkage of its man-power, and that it is sending ineffectual orders to its generals to conserve this as much as possible.

Air Service Record

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The record of the British air service for the week commencing Aug. 8 makes a very successful showing, and indicates fighting at a most severe nature. On the opening day of the offensive the British destroyed 48 German machines and drove down 17 out of control, themselves losing 50. In the following days, the German losses in machines were 185 destroyed and 89 driven down, making a total of 339 German aircraft lost in a week, the British losses in the same period being 123. All this is in addition to reconnaissance, bombing and patrol work and spotting for the artillery.

German Opinions on War

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—"Equilibrium on the whole west front is being slowly restored," is the consensus of expert military opinion in Saturday's German newspapers, and the view is held that inasmuch as surprise attacks failed to pierce the German front the prospects of a future piercing are diminishing sensibly. Captain von Salzmann, writing in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, says he sees signs in the shifting of troops from the Aisne northward of another big enemy offensive on the Somme. He adds that on the Aisne an independent American army group seems to be in the course of formation and offers the explanation that this is due to American pride, which objects to fighting under foreign command.

American Division's Success

PARIS, France (Monday)—According to an official report of the French 6th army, operating north of the Marne, an American division composed almost entirely of German-born men advanced 11 miles in seven days during the counter-offensive, captured eight villages, not including Fismes, and stormed three woods, one hill and one farm in hand-to-hand fighting. The division once fought 72 hours continuously.

"Contrary to Nations' Law"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Kölnische Zeitung prints a telegram sent by the direction of the Kaiser to the burgomaster of Frankfurt, stating that the Kaiser "deeply sympathizes in the misfortune which has befallen the open town of Frankfurt as the result of an enemy attack which was contrary to international law and claimed many victims." The telegram requests that the burgomaster convey to relatives the "sympathy of the All-Highest."

Crown Prince Ruprecht in Munich

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Munich correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt announces the arrival in Munich from the front of Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria. The Crown Prince, the announcement states, is enjoying a brief vacation.

Hostile Aerodromes Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—"Hostile aerodromes and landing grounds were attacked last night, and ground targets were hit with machine guns," said the British Air Ministry statement tonight. "One of our machines did not return."
Sir Douglas Haig's aviation communiqué, issued tonight, says:
"Low clouds and a high wind restricted the air operations on Sunday. We brought down six hostile machines and one balloon. One of our machines is missing. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped."

Losses Comparatively Light

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The casualties sustained in the fighting in which the Canadian corps participated in Picardy, recently, are estimated at between five and six thousand only, a loss which is considered comparatively light when viewed from the standpoint of the ground gained, the prisoners captured and the guns and other booty taken. The extensive use of tanks by the Canadians is held to be responsible largely for the lightness of the losses. In comparison, the second battle of Ypres is cited where the Canadian first division sustained 6000 casualties; Vimy Ridge, where the losses were 10,134; Hill 70, where there were 10,080, and Passchendaele, where they reached the heavy total of 24,530.

Aid for Refugees Asked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sweden has been asked by the Swedish Consular Office at Moscow, acting for the American and allied causes there, to send a ship to Petrograd to take away 200 refugees, and if this is impossible, then to obtain permission for these persons to pass through Finland.

Many Russians Arrested

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Petrograd's reign of terror is reported raging unchecked, in an official dispatch from Stockholm. It is estimated that 30,000 arrests have been made since the beginning of August among army of-

ficers and middle class citizens. The Bolshevik chiefs are said to be on board the warship Aurora in the roadstead of Kronstadt; prepared to sail for Germany in case of a successful uprising against them.

COMMUNIQUE'S

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"Between Meteren and Merris strong British attacks were repulsed in front of our lines," said today's German War Office communiqué.
"South of the Somme an Australian attack against Herleville broke down."
"Northwest of Roye our thrust was successful. On both sides of the Amlens-Roye road a French attack was repulsed. Several tanks were shot to pieces, and some were put out of action with hand grenades."
"South of the Aves repeated enemy assaults broke down."
"At Beauvraignes we withdrew to the eastern edge of the village."
"Northwest of Lassigny renewed enemy attacks were beaten off."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Douglas Haig, in tonight's communiqué, says:
"This morning a strong enemy attack on a mile front between Lihons



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest British success

Merville, a town on the Lys, has been captured by Sir Douglas Haig's troops, and Herleville was launched. Our line was penetrated at two points, but our positions were restored by a counter-attack.
"We made considerable progress on a 10,000-yard front in the Merville sector. Merville and Oudersteene were occupied yesterday and 676 prisoners were taken."

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office today issued a statement, which reads as follows:

"We secured a few prisoners last night in the Aisne sector and also south of the Scarpe, where our patrols entered the enemy's trenches and penetrated some distance into his position."
"North of the Scarpe a hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses."
"During the night our troops made progress in the Merville sector in spite of the opposition of hostile machine gunners. They captured between 40 and 50 prisoners and a few machine guns."

"Early in the night the enemy launched a counter-attack against our new positions between Oudersteene and Meteren. The attack was completely broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire."
"The total number of prisoners captured in yesterday's successful operation in this sector is not yet available."

"The hostile artillery has shown some activity south of the Somme and has been active southwest and north of Bailleul."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French troops have reached the approaches of Lassigny, according to the French War Office communiqué of tonight.

"Between the Matz and the Oise we continued our progress despite stubborn resistance," said the communiqué. "We captured Fresnières and reached the western approaches of Lassigny."

"We debouched from the Thiescourt woods, conquered Pimprez and pushed as far as the approaches south of Dredincourt."
"North of the Aisne we completed our successes. Between Carlepoint and Fontenoy we captured the village of Moreain. In this region since yesterday we took 2200 prisoners."

"Eastern theater. In Albania the enemy has completely ceased his attacks," the communiqué said.

"In the region of the Vardar, British aviators bombed enemy camps and brought down two hostile machines."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"During the night there were violent artillery actions north and south of the Aves."

"The number of prisoners counted in the region west of Roye yesterday exceeds 400."

"Last evening at 6 o'clock French troops attacked to rectify their front between the Oise and the Aisne. The attack was over a front of about 15 kilometers from south of Carlepoint to Fontenoy. We have realized an advance over the whole line to an average depth of two kilometers, approximately."

"We have occupied the plateau west of Nampcel, reached the south edge of the ravine at Audignicourt and captured Nouvron and Vingre. Seventeen hundred prisoners, including two battalion commanders were captured. "The night was calm on the rest of the front."

MAN-POWER BILL
TO BE HASTENED

(Continued from page one)

the production of ordnance and aeroplanes, and it is intimated in some quarters that but for this same belief that there was "no hurry," the Man-Power Bill now pending would have been enacted into law some months ago.

The "no hurry" policy is now abandoned for good, and every branch of the government is fully alive to the need for speed as the only guarantee of complete victory. Congress is ready to force through whatever legislation is necessary, but it will demand that there be speed in every executive department, in every shipyard and munition factory, and in the dispatch of troops across the Atlantic.

The A. B. C. of the new bill was thoroughly explained to the House Military Affairs Committee on Monday. The "controlling reason" for altering the draft ages, Secretary Baker said in reply to questions, is "to get the men we need as fast as we need them." He went on to announce that because of widespread objection to the drafting of boys of 18, he had planned to defer calling them as long as possible, and would not object to placing a proviso in the bill making a separate class of the men between 18 and 19 years of age, and deferring calling them.

"There is a sentiment in the committee," said Mr. Baker, "I don't know how large, against calling men as young as 18 unless it is absolutely necessary. I think the sentiment of the country is to get all the men necessary. But from the beginning, I have planned, as a matter of regulation, to have men from 18 to 19 put in a separate class, with a view to deferring their call until it is necessary."

As explained by the Secretary of War, the registrants under the new draft law will be divided into three classes, according to arrangements already made by the provost-marshal-general. In other words, there will be three sets of the next class 1, to be called out in sequence according to ages. In one class will be the men from 19 to 36 inclusive and they will be the first to be called. The class of 36 to 45 will be the second and those below 19 will be the last. This, however, is merely a working basis, as it is very evident that the chief of staff is opposed to the laying down of stringent regulations as to the calling of men. Any rules, therefore, adopted for the present, will merely serve as a general guide.

The aim of the War Department is that every man should have six months' training before going into active service, four months in this country, and two months in France. In accordance with the present program, which must be completed before June 30, all the men in class 1 under the new draft will have been called into the service by that time.

Marriage alone shall not constitute a bar to conscription, Secretary Baker told the committee. "There are many married men in this country who ought to go as freely as single men," he continued, declaring that his public statements regarding the exemption of married men had been misunderstood. This means that general exemption of married men simply because of their married status is not contemplated by the War Department. Every case will be decided on its merits, and a man's liability to be drafted will depend on whether or not he has dependents who cannot support themselves, rather than on the mere fact that he is married.

The effect of the draft on collegiate institutions was discussed by Secretary Baker before the committee. While he declared that it would be most unfortunate to have all collegiate education stopped by the War Department, he admitted that this is still an "unsolved problem." He came out against the exemption of college students as a class as being "thoroughly undemocratic," but expressed the belief that many would still be left to continue their studies, and as a compensation to those whose education is bound to be interfered with he referred to the steps which the government is taking to give soldiers an opportunity to get an academic education after the war is over or as soon as they are discharged from the service.

OWNER LOSES SUIT ON
UNDERHEATED ROOMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Municipal Court in a test suit recently brought in which a landlord sought to collect rent from a tenant whose apartment was not properly heated last winter, and who not only declined to pay rent, but requested the landlord to reimburse him for money spent in attempting to heat the place with gas stoves and gas. The Appellate Term rules that where the lease contained a clause promising to supply steam heat the landlord must supply it or bear the expense of other equipment and fuel.

LONDON STREET CAR
EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Yesterday London's streets were almost entirely empty of omnibuses and trams, owing to the strike which developed rapidly and unexpectedly from a private meeting of women workers at Willesden garage on Saturday, held to protest against the recent decision of the committee on production to exclude women from the additional 5s. bonus awarded to men workers on trams and busses.

The strikers took action without a

previous arrangement with trade union officials, but the Vehicle Workers Union endorsed their action on Saturday night and there is talk of the proclamation of a general strike. The Transport Workers Federation, however, has advised its members to await the result of the negotiations arranged with Sir George Asquith for today, so that trams are still running. The fundamental issue at stake is stated to be the question of equal pay for equal work and the dispute is apparently one of long standing, the question of the recent 5s. award merely having brought matters to a head.

TROOPS RELEASED
FOR GETTING COALOver 10,000 British Miners May
Be Liberated From Service—
Italy's Serious Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Following the Prime Minister's recent appeal for an increased coal output, every effort is being made to hasten the transfer of coal miners from the home army to work in mines. Some 8600 men have already returned, and it is hoped to liberate over 10,000. The Coal Controller is also, proposing various other means of speeding up production, including the employment of family labor on the surface with a view to releasing men for work below.

Meanwhile, reports from Durham state that the miners there are responding well to the Prime Minister's appeal, their output advancing by leaps and bounds, while means of further increasing the production are being discussed. The need for these measures is emphasized by a statement issued by Signor Gall, head of the Italian Coal Mission in London, who points out that of all the great powers engaged in war, Italy is by far the worst off for coal, having no steam coal of her own, while at the same time her munition works and engineering shops use enormous quantities.

In northern Italy, he observes, the winter is extremely severe, but the shortage is such that there is no rationing in Italy, because coal merchants have gone out of business, and practically all coal imported goes to railways and munition works.

Quite recently, in one single month, the Italian Government bought 50,000 tons of wood for railways, and that was olive wood, which means that Italy is cutting down her olive trees for fuel after the many beautiful woods she possessed had already been sacrificed.

GEORGIA EXPERIMENT
STATION PROVIDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The House bill for the establishment of a state experiment station and experiment farm in the coastal plains section of Georgia, to be known as the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, has passed the Senate by substitute, Senator Elders' measure being adopted instead of the Ellis bill. The Elders substitute provides that the station should be under the control of a special board instead of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, as provided in the original measure. The special board is to consist of the Governor of the State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and seven members to be appointed by the Governor. The seven members shall reside in the coastal plains section.

A bill introduced by Mr. Stewart of Coffee, appropriating \$35,000 to the Department of Agriculture for the support and maintenance of the bureau of markets, was passed by the Senate.

APPEAL TO RAISE WHEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The Colored Council of Defense of Mississippi has issued a statement through its president, Perry W. Howard of Jackson, appealing to the Negroes of the State to raise more wheat.

COAL PRODUCTION
A WORLD PROBLEMGeorge H. Cushing Says That Its
Solution Must Come as a Re-
sult of Broader View of Inter-
national Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"America is taking too provincial a view of the coal problem," said George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond coal magazine, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to conditions in the Illinois coal fields, "for no right view of the coal situation can be gained by taking a survey of any one field or by viewing these fields separately. We must look at the problem as a world problem, and the coal-producing machinery must be looked at in its relation to the whole world. In other words, no right conception of the coal situation can be had unless the world demand is considered concurrently with the American demand for fuel."

He pointed out that it is an international problem, not a New England problem, an Illinois problem, or a problem of this or that part of the country alone independently of another part. "The Western Allies' supply has been reduced to fewer fields than ever before," he said. "But half the normal supply of France is available; the output has been reduced in Great Britain, and Great Britain, to meet her own demand and that of France, has fallen back on the United States. America must then meet not only the American demand, but the American demand plus the demand of the Allies. The crisis on the battle front is at its greatest height. American troops did not arrive soon enough in large enough numbers, and Great Britain was compelled to take 75,000 men out of her mines. This curtailed England's supply 20,000,000 tons a year. This must be made up in men to take the place of England's miners, or in coal, or its equivalent, munitions, must be sent in larger quantities, and it takes coal to make munitions."

"We must supply South America with 30,000,000 tons to enable that country to take its food for England to tide water, or furnish that much more food to England and use that much more coal to take the additional amount of food to tide water here. When we look at the problem from this standpoint, local conditions dwindle into insignificance. In other words," Mr. Cushing explained, "Illinois must not only figure the demand for the territory supplied by its mines, but must figure that demand, plus the demand made upon the Mississippi Valley in an international way."

America's production today, at the best season of the year, is falling short about \$37,000 tons a day. The coal report for July 6, he pointed out, showed that in Illinois the production was 80.1 per cent of capacity. The loss from all causes was 19.9 per cent and 3.4 per cent was from car shortage and 7.3 per cent from labor shortage, and 7.5 per cent from mine disability and 1.6 per cent from all other causes. All over the United States, the total production amounted to 83.7 per cent; the loss from car shortage was 3.6 per cent and from labor shortage 7.4 per cent and mine disability 3.7 per cent. This later report shows that the loss from car shortage as compared with labor has been reversed, for a few weeks ago the car shortage was the cause of greatest reduction in the coal output. In some fields the car shortage is still a greater problem than the labor shortage.

Mr. Cushing explained that it was difficult to tell from figures on production just how nearly the coal situation is being solved, because there are no demand figures to set up against the figures on production. It is almost impossible to make a compilation of demand figures, especially on current demand, for the current demand and the future demand are being thrown together because coal for current and future use is being purchased at the same time. It would be impossible to make this compilation unless the amount of coal burned could be known, he said.

The coal report made by the United States Geological Survey, shows that

during the week of July 13, the production of bituminous coal was a record breaker. The output, including lignite and coal made into coke, is estimated at 13,243,000 tons, an increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous week. In spite of the big demand made upon the mines of the United States by England, and the increased demand in this country, on account of the war, Mr. Cushing is decidedly of the opinion that the coal problem can be solved if it is undertaken with determination and in a businesslike manner.

GOVERNMENT TO AID
COAL DEVELOPMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Youngstown manufacturers are receiving assurances that the Federal Government will do everything in its power to further the production of coal, both steam and by-product, and the extension of railroads necessary to the movement of the fuel. The coal supply is so restricted here that in order that essential war industries be supplied, it is necessary to curtail fuel ordinarily available for less essential industries.

One steel corporation here developing a Pennsylvania coal property from which it soon will be able to produce 6000 tons of coal daily, has asked the Federal Railroad Administration for permission to build an eight-mile railroad to connect with a trunk line carrier serving that territory, since it has been unable to get carrier accommodations otherwise. Ohio coke ovens are idle and steel production is reduced, owing to the coal shortage, curtailing blast furnace operations and in turn restricting output of pig iron needed for steel-making.

WHEAT BREAD FOR
AMERICANS AT FRONT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Army in France is amply supplied with bread made of all-wheat flour, the War Department announces. The daily ration of 18 ounces of flour for soft bread is so abundant that a reduction to 16 ounces a day is now under consideration.

Soldiers while in the United States consume Victory bread with the prescribed amount of substitutes for wheat flour. Not until they get to France are they allowed all-wheat bread. Field bakers must work swiftly, and cannot afford to experiment with new flour mixtures.

MONEY CIRCULATION
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More money—gold, silver and paper currency—is in circulation at present than at any time before in the history of the United States. A Treasury report shows \$5,559,000,000 in circulation—\$700,000,000 more than a year ago—an average of \$52.44 for each person. These figures do not represent the nation's wealth or its credit resources, since these amount to many times the money available.

DELAY SEEN FOR TAX BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enactment of the \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill by the last of September, as requested by Secretary McAdoo, is an impossibility, Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee declared on Monday upon his return from his home in North Carolina. He said the bill could not much more than be passed by the House in that time.

OFF FOR QUANTICO, VA.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Private Richard F. Cleveland, U. S. N., son of former President Grover Cleveland, left the Charlestown naval station on Monday for Quantico, Va., to attend the officers' training school maintained there by the United States Marine Corps. Private Cleveland has been at the Boston station for two months and has concluded preliminary training at a local institution.

PROGRESS SEEN IN
PANAMA REFORMS

(Continued from page one)

his Order Number Twenty, which practically restricted officers and enlisted men to the Canal Zone and forbade them from entering the cities of Panama and Colon at all except in certain carefully regulated conditions. The effect of this order was felt not only by the vicious trades at which it was aimed, but also by all other trades whose business had been profiting by the soldier custom. Moreover, the civilian employees of the Canal decided for the most part to join in a sympathetic boycott and voluntarily to be governed by the same regulations as were applied to the soldiers. Consequently the merchants of Panama and Colon found themselves cut out of such business as about 40,000 people had been accustomed to give them. It has been a salutary lesson, and is producing solid and far-reaching results.

DOCTORS ASK STRONG
HEALTH CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the meeting of the American Medical Association here some time ago, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, By the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, that the three surgeons-general of the army, the navy and the United States Public Health Service, be memorialized as to the necessity for devising means for protecting the integrity and maintaining the efficiency and financial support of the health organizations of the several states."

As originally presented, the motion, which came from the section on Preventive Medicine and Public Health, was as follows:

"Whereas, The health of the nation is a measure of its effectiveness, both in peace and in war; and

"Whereas, The military army of today was the civilian army of yesterday; and

"Whereas, The necessity for protecting the public health was never more urgent; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, that the three surgeons-general of the army, the navy and the United States Public Health Service, be memorialized as to the necessity for devising means for protecting the integrity of the health organizations of the several states."

SCHOOL FOR TEXTILE
WORKERS PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a result of the conference of representative textile manufacturers which held sessions in Atlanta, on Aug. 12 and 13, schools of vocational education will be established in the South for the purpose of training workers in textile communities.

Resolutions looking to this end were adopted at the final session of the conference, and the federal board was asked to undertake at once an investigation leading to the establishment of such schools, in cooperation with the state boards for vocational education in the Southern States where mills have been established, and with the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and affiliated state associations. The possibilities for training and employing as textile workers disabled soldiers and sailors returning from the war will also be investigated and considered.

Resolutions were also adopted looking to an equal distribution of funds for vocational education made possible by the Smith-Hughes Act, under which the federal government matches funds appropriated by the states for this purpose, dollar for dollar.

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MR. KOZICKI TALKS ON POLISH AFFAIRS

Head of the Polish Press Bureau in London Insists That Future of the Country Depends on the Victory of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return from a visit to Paris in connection with the formation of the Polish regiments in France, Mr. Kozicki, the head of the Polish press bureau in London, reviewed the present position of Polish affairs, and in so doing confirmed and amplified what has already been said on the subject by his colleagues in Paris.

"The treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the peace of Bucharest," he said, "clearly demonstrated Germany's plans in Eastern and Central Europe. Germany is out to bring under her sway, politically and economically, all the territory between the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Aegean. What is left of Russia is also to be made closely dependent upon Germany."

"Poland, according to the German plan, would be a small, weak, economically backward state, politically entirely under Teutonic domination, and would consist of part of Russian Poland and a portion of Galicia. This state would either be made nominally independent or would be incorporated in Austria as a third autonomous unit by the side of Hungary and Austria. In either case, Poland would be deprived of that portion of the ancient kingdom which belonged before the war to Prussia, and of considerable stretches of territory to the east of Russian Poland. The new state would include only about 12,000,000 inhabitants, whereas in Europe there are about 22,000,000 Poles. In Prussian Poland alone there are 5,000,000 Poles who would become exposed to a ruthless policy of Germanization. Poland would also be deprived of contact with the sea, as Polish territory touches the Baltic in those provinces which Prussia seized at the time of the various partitions. In order to be strong both politically and economically, she must have a Baltic port, must possess the entire Vistula valley and must also include the coal fields of Silesia, which again are kept by Prussia. If the new state had no access to the sea and were left without its coal mines, no industry could ever develop, and there is an excess of population in the rural districts which must either be absorbed by industrial districts or emigrate beyond the frontier to look for employment. Already, before the war, enormous numbers of Polish workmen sought employment in Germany, in her industrial districts or as farm laborers. Poland, if deprived of the possibility of developing her own industry, would become merely a peasant state, destined to toil for the progress of Germany."

"A small Poland, economically dependent on Germany, would in fact become the vassal of Germany and would form one of the links in Germany's Eastern European plans. Completely under German influence Poland would constitute a source from which Germany would draw human material for her vast armies, while she would traverse unchecked her vassal's territory on her way toward East Russia and Asia."

"The German solution of the Polish question, therefore, cannot satisfy us. The Polish nation is very well aware of this and the vast majority of Poles hope for the reconstitution of a real Poland by those powers who are allied in the struggle against Germany. There are, it is true, a few among us who, terrified by the immense power of Germany, do not believe in her collapse, and this minority arrived at the conclusion that the only wise thing for Poland to do was to conclude a compromise with the Central Powers, which would enable her to obtain certain concessions in her favor. To this group belong the Polish Regency Council, the government at Warsaw, which is in point of fact a cover for the actual authority which the Germans still exercise."

"The Germans, however, have behaved in a way which is arousing more and more indignation among the Polish population. They ceded a part of Poland to the Ukraine at the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and brought about the disarmament of the Polish Army in Russia; they have treated the Polish legionaries in Galicia in a most brutal manner, and have sucked the country dry by requisitions. All this increases bad feeling among the people, and it may safely be said that the great bulk of Polish opinion is entirely opposed to any compromise with Germany and favors collaboration with the Allies."

"A very vivid proof of Polish sentiment is the Polish Army in France, the formation of which was authorized by a decree of the President of the French Republic on June 4, 1917. It is an autonomous army under Polish command and flag, and is under the protection of all the allied governments. The contingent is kept up by volunteers, most of whom are contributed by America, where there are 4,000,000 Poles. However, nearly every part of the globe is sending its share, and Poles are flocking to the standard from France, from Great Britain and from Italy. Even from Russia, they are hastening to the Polish colors in France since they are no longer to fight against Germany in the eastern theater of war. Only a few days ago, a party of Polish officers and soldiers passed through England on their way from Russia to the Polish Army in France. Among them were members of the Polish legions, formed by J. Pilsudski at the beginning of the war to fight side by side with Austrian soldiers against Russia. Pilsudski himself is interned

in Germany, whereas, those of his officers who succeeded in escaping from Austria into Russia are assembling again in France to fight against the Germans."

"We well know," Mr. Kozicki concluded, "that the question of Poland will be decided on the battle field. We know that Poland can be regenerated and recover her ancient glory only through a complete victory of the Allies over Germany. I have, therefore, no doubt that every Polish heart is with those warriors who, under the Polish emblem, the White Eagle, are preparing to fight for the integrity and independence of their country in close unity with the heroic armies of France, Great Britain and the United States of America."

BILL TO PROVIDE WAR-PLANT POWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To meet the urgent need for electrical power in shipyards, munition factories, and other war industries, a bill, approved by the War Industries Board, was introduced on Monday by Representative Sims of Tennessee, authorizing the President to construct power plants to meet immediate demands at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New Jersey cities and other eastern industrial centers.

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the subjects announced for formal discussion at the annual conference of the

eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance in the United States, to be held in Syracuse Sept. 3-11, are: The Political Situation in China; China's Foreign Relations; Parties and Party Politics; China's Fiscal Problems and Policies; China's Educational Policies; and Recent Commercial and Industrial Developments. Mr. Y. C. Yang, home news editor of The Chinese Students Monthly and English secretary of the eastern section, will serve as conference chairman. In addition to the platform addresses the program will include open forums, literary contests, social activities and athletic events.

CONDITIONS AT LYNN PLANT ARE INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Working conditions at the plant of the General Electric Company here will be inspected today by the representatives of the United States War Labor Board, who are undertaking a settlement of the labor troubles at the plant. They expect to finish their local inquiry on Wednesday, when they are to return to Washington and make a formal report to the federal board. On Monday the officials finished their investigation of the 16 men originally discharged, which action precipitated the strike of 10,000 workmen. They also took up the demands of the strikers, one of the most important of which is recognition by the General Electric officers of employees' committees.

FORMER GOVERNOR DEFENDS LOYALTY

Oscar B. Colquitt of Texas Denies That He Was Concerned in Purchase of Any Paper to Spread Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Former Governor Oscar B. Colquitt, who, according to Mr. Becker, deputy state attorney-general of New York, was a party to a conference in New York attended by Dr. Dernburg, German propagandist; Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung; and George Sylvester Viereck, formerly editor of the Fatherland, at which the purchase of a New York newspaper for the alleged purpose of spreading German propaganda was discussed, has offered the following explanation of his visit to New York and of his participation in the conference.

"Late in January, 1915, after my second term as Governor expired I visited New York City on business, not connected, however, at all with the purchase of a newspaper. I discussed with several prominent Texans in a general way the matter of purchasing a New York newspaper, associated with prominent Texans at the Waldorf Hotel. Some of these gentlemen were largely interested in business matters in New York and it

is unnecessary for me to give their names. The statement was made that the New York Sun could be bought and this matter was discussed informally with the gentlemen from Texas referred to and as I recall a gentleman since appointed by President Wilson to a high office. No German propaganda was at the bottom of this conversation and the suggestion was made that the paper could be made a great factor in Democratic politics. I had no conference with Dr. Dernburg and I never met him at all I don't remember it. I did discuss the matter with Herman Ridder, for a long time treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and I have an indefinite recollection of meeting Mr. Viereck at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. As stated, this was in the latter part of January, 1915, about five months after the war in Europe began.

"I want to denounce the intimation that I had any negotiation with any person or set of persons for any purpose whatsoever at any time connected with any propaganda having for its object the creation of disloyalty to the United States. I know nothing about the negotiations or the discussion for the purchase of any other newspaper, and the discussion above referred to came up incidentally as I remember it in a discussion of politics. The persons with whom I discussed the matter are above reproach in their loyalty and patriotism and some of them hold positions of the highest responsibility. The matter went no further than a casual discussion which I have referred to."

"At the outbreak of the war I telegraphed Senator Sheppard, asking him to ascertain if the War Depart-

ment would accept a volunteer regiment, and offering to raise one. My sons are in the military service and at the time of this conversation I felt keenly the lack of cooperation of the federal government over the cotton question in the fall of 1914, and its policy with reference to the Mexican border, and had expressed a criticism of the administration's course, but since the declaration of war I have felt very strongly that it is the duty of all American citizens to uphold the hands of the President and give him all authority necessary to most vigorously prosecute the war to a successful end. I have made speeches accordingly all over Texas in the last few weeks in the gubernatorial campaign in favor of Governor Hobby, who made his campaign upon the winning of the war as a paramount feature. I thoroughly believe that all men in this country, whatever their place of birth, ought to unreservedly back the government in this war or move out of the country."

BRAZIL FIRM ON POLISH QUESTION

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Brazil has been invited by the Allies to outline her position on the restoration of independence to Poland as one of the conditions of peace. Nilo Pecanha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stated that he will not consider any compromise on the part of the Allies on the question of Poland's freedom. Brazil has no choice of roads which may be followed in this matter, he says, having already chosen the right path.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STOPPED

Cotton Mills and Other Large Plants in Georgia Affected by Low Water in the Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—One hundred and sixty wholesale users of hydro-electric power have been served notice by the Georgia Railway & Power Company that the company will furnish them no more power until the North Georgia rivers rise above their present low level.

The plants affected by this order are mostly cotton mills, it is said, and include some of the largest concerns in North Georgia, many of which are working on government contracts. Officials of the power company have stated that if these mills are to be furnished power regardless of conditions, orders to this effect must come from the government.

Retail and domestic consumers of power are not included in this action, nor are municipalities to which current is being furnished to supply light, heat and water.

TORONTO'S CITY GARDENS
TORONTO, Ont.—It is estimated that the produce raised in city gardens this summer is worth \$425,000. There are nearly 1500 acres under cultivation, the total number of gardens being something over 10,000.

What is

A delightful, delicately perfumed bath and toilet powder for individual use

Sprinkled in wash-bowl or bath BO-RAXO makes a rich, cleansing lather that is so satisfactory. A toilet luxury—a toilet necessity.

And far better than most soap because it contains BORAX which softens the water and creates that condition so necessary—perfect cleanliness.

MULE TEAM
BO-RAXO
BATH & TOILET POWDER

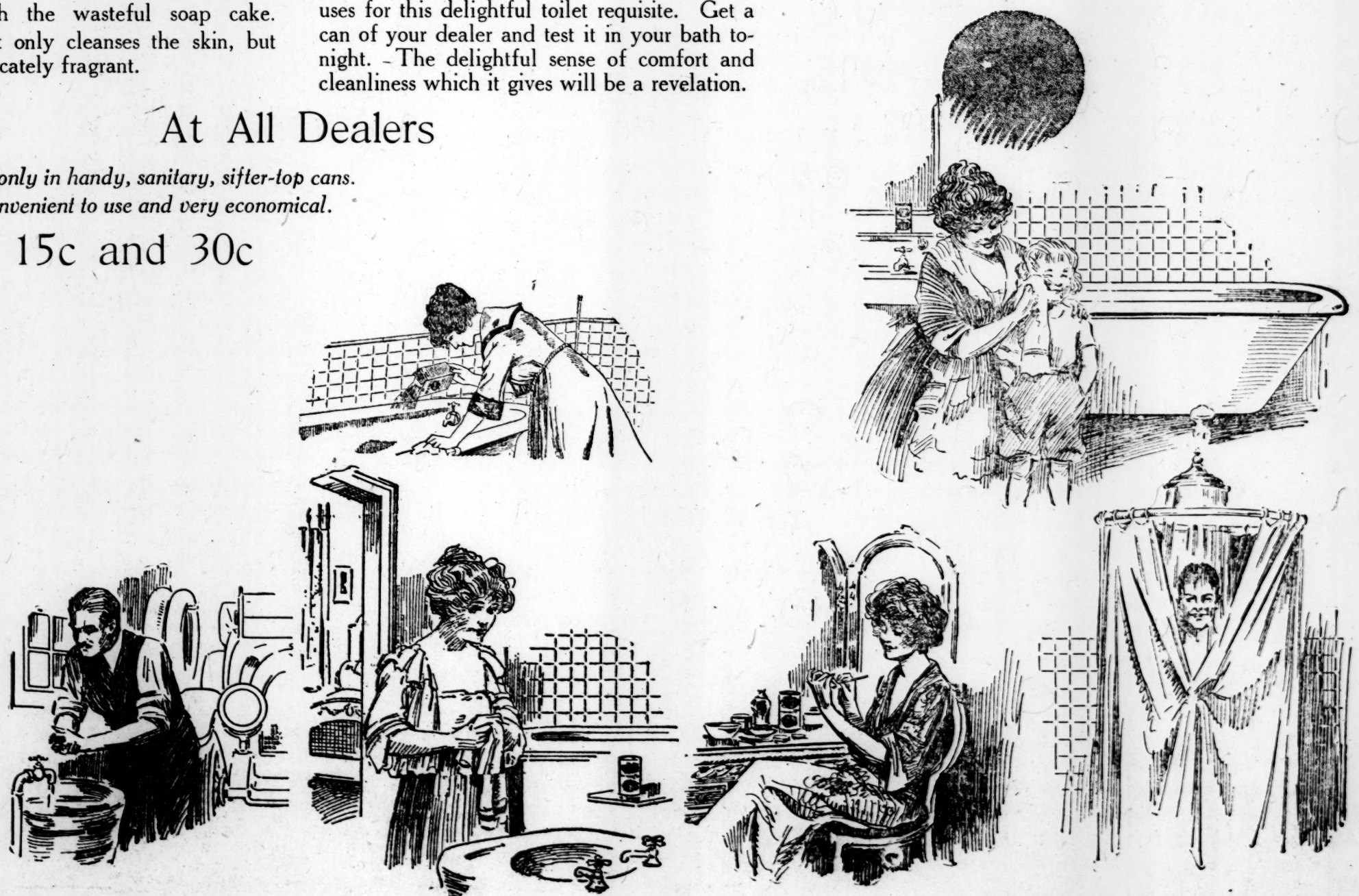
BO-RAXO in its individual sifter-top can does away with the wasteful soap cake. BO-RAXO not only cleanses the skin, but also leaves it delicately fragrant.

The illustrations show a few of the many uses for this delightful toilet requisite. Get a can of your dealer and test it in your bath to-night. The delightful sense of comfort and cleanliness which it gives will be a revelation.

At All Dealers

Sold only in handy, sanitary, sifter-top cans.
Convenient to use and very economical.

15c and 30c



BRITISH PEOPLE WANT MORE FLOUR

Millers of United States Are
Advised to Take Steps to
Supply the Demand—Wheat
Profiteering Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
YPSILANTI, Mich.—There is no
congestion of flour at British ports,
and importers there are ready to re-
ceive double the quantity of flour al-
located them, to meet the flour emer-
gency, according to a cable mes-
sage received by millers here from
W. C. Edgar, who is in England with
Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food
Administrator.

Millers here declare that the Fed-
eral Grain Corporation is competing
with the milling industry of the United
States, making no market abroad
for American flour, and reducing the
working time of mills. The latter have
been compelled to drop the price of
wheat, while the Federal Grain Cor-
poration pays higher prices than the
millers. Country elevators, with the
mills, until recently were paying \$2.15
per bushel, and last week dropped to
\$2.10.

Though the world crop is said to be
in excess of world needs this year, the
millers declare the existing conditions
of the trade do not make for cheaper
flour, but will make it cost more,
through curtailment of production.
Regarding the British situation, Mr.
Edgar cabled as follows:

"Storage facilities for wheat in
these ports are inadequate, while there
exists unlimited storage for flour."

"There is a strong demand for our
flour here by bakers and importers,
who want all they can possibly get.
At a conference of British importers
held here last week surprise and in-
dignation were expressed that
America should submit to reduction of
flour exports, and strong protests
were made to American and British
food administrations.

"The discrimination against Ameri-
can flour proposed is inexcusable
from every standpoint. Strongly urge
that American millers make a vigor-
ous and emphatic protest against the
proposed program of exporting more
wheat and less flour."

"The national interests here are
best served by larger importations
of flour. Every effort should be made
to arouse millers to this danger. The
demand for American flour is from
the British people, while the demand
for wheat comes exclusively from
wheat dealers who desire to take ad-
vantage of the situation and gain a
monopoly of the trade."

Food for Everybody

Wheat and Meat in Abundance for
All Allied Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now that it
is reported from London that Mr.
Hoover has arranged the details of
food supply and distribution with the
representatives of the food depart-
ments of the allied nations, it may
be told that during the last six weeks
operations have been in motion to
carry out his promise. It was known
at the time he left the United States
that he was carrying the good news to
Great Britain and to France that
restrictions could be lifted and the
ban entirely removed from many
kinds of food of which there had been
a previous shortage.

The abundant wheat harvest and
the greatly increased supply of pork
products in the United States, and
the improved facilities for transport-
ing food overseas, made it possible
to share with the Allies this good
fortune. It is not a promise of what
will come in the future, but there is
to be an immediate realization of the
good news that there is food enough
for all the Allies now, and will con-
tinue to be.

The news will probably not be re-
ceived in Germany with enthusiasm,
and it will be hard for the authorities
of that country to explain why the
Allies are not being starved by the
U-boat depredations, as was promised,
but, on the contrary, are getting bet-
ter food than formerly, and more of it.

CARRYING OF WAR TO GERMANY ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—W. H. Workman,
general manager of the Handley Page,
Ltd., airplane makers of London, who
is making a tour of the middle West
in aid of a concentrated air program
and the establishment of a national
ministry of planes, while in Chicago
urged the carrying of the war into
Germany to make the German people
understand just what the horrors of
war mean. He declared that it could
be done with planes, and pointed out
the necessity of concentration in this
work. The program must be given
to men who understand. He believes
that a cabinet portfolio of aircraft
should be established and said that
50,000 planes should be made. In the
opinion of Mr. Workman, it is pos-
sible to make planes that can fly
across the ocean, and there will be
no necessity of using ocean tonnage
for this purpose.

PROGRESS OF NEW DOCKS AT ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first unit of
the new municipal docks of St. Louis
will be ready for use on Sept. 15. W.
H. Smith, engineer in charge, has
given federal barge line officials as-
surance that the work is now 50 per

cent complete and will be ready for
shippers use on time.
The first unit will be 200 feet long
and will extend out 125 feet from the
inner harbor line with a height of 42
feet from zero, the low-water mark.
Elevators for use on the dock are
now practically completed and will
be erected as soon as the dock is
ready. Immense cranes have been
installed along with a "hopper" or
wooden box device that hoists materi-
als and goods from freight cars and
drops them into place on the dock or
in the barges. When complete, the
dock will be about 900 feet long. It
is expected that the whole undertak-
ing of four units will be finished in
four months.

SALESMEN OF OIL STOCK WARNED

Government Disapproves of the
Exchange of Liberty Bonds
for Doubtful Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The ex-
change of oil stock for Liberty bonds
will be looked upon in the future as
an act unfriendly to the government,
according to letters that are being
sent to all oil companies in the State
by W. R. Rowe, executive secretary of
the Liberty Loan Committee of the
Tenth Federal Reserve District.

Mr. Rowe has notified Chester H.
Westfall, assistant secretary of the
State Council of Defense, of this ac-
tion, and forwarded him a copy of the
letter which is being sent broadcast
among the oil companies. The letter
quotes from statements by W. G. Mc-
Adoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in
which he condemns the act of sales-
men in soliciting or accepting Liberty
bonds in exchange for oil stocks.

Secretary McAdoo declares that
while some of these securities are of
sound value, "there is no doubt that
a large majority of them are worthless."
In conclusion the McAdoo statement
says:

"It is inconceivable that after the
magnificent work of distributing gov-
ernment bonds thus accomplished in
a large measure by investment houses,
some of the same people should at-
tempt to substitute other securities
for the government bonds which they
have just helped in placing. It seems
evident that a large majority of such
offers made to holders of government
bonds must be made, by the least
responsible of the security merchants,
and that suspicion as to the character
of the bonds offered in exchange is
fully justified."

FEDERATION OF STATE BANKING ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The names of
the various national officers of the
National Federation of State Banking
Associations recently organized here
have been made public by the asso-
ciation officials. They are: W. H.
Booth, president, Los Angeles, Cal.;
William McFerran, vice-president,
Topeka, Kan.; George W. Rogers,
vice-president, Little Rock, Ark.;
P. H. Sisson, secretary, New York;
William B. Boulton, treasurer, Morris-
town, N. J.

The following were placed on the
executive committee representing the
various districts: First district—Al-
bert O. Brown, Manchester, N. H.;
second district—Charles H. Sabin,
New York; third district—George H.
Earle Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; fourth
district—Malcolm McGiffin, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.; fifth district—Emory L.
Coblentz, Frederick, Md.; sixth dis-
trict—Forrest Lake, Sanford, Fla.;
seventh district—H. A. Moolenpau,
Clinton, Wis.; eighth district—
Charles C. McCain, Little Rock, Ark.;
ninth district—George G. Johnson,
Thief River Falls, Minn.; tenth dis-
trict—Charles L. Engle, El Reno,
Okla.; eleventh district—Travis Oil-
ver, Monroe, La.; twelfth district—
John S. Drum, San Francisco, Cal.

PLANS FOR RESTORING THE LAKES OF IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—The State Ex-
ecutive Council has outlined a policy
of restoration of Iowa lakes that will
probably call for the expenditure of
the \$50,000 appropriated for this pur-
pose by the last assembly. Dredging
to remove sand, dam construction to
bring lakes to their former levels, and
general improvement of inland waters,
will be covered in the program.

Dams will be built at Silver and
Rush Lakes in Palo Alto County and
at Eagle, Cornelia, East Twin and Elm
Lakes in Wright County. In Sac
County, dredging has already been
started in Wall Lake and similar work
is contemplated at Medium Lake near
Emmetsburg.

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT IN CLEVELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—One of the many
results of the war is the establishment
of a new independent shipbuilding
plant in this city. The Lake & Ocean
Shipbuilding Company is the name of
a recently organized Cleveland con-
cern, which is already proceeding
with its building construction and is
the recipient of a contract from the
Emergency Fleet Corporation for three
ocean-going tugs.

The vessels contracted for are to be
150 feet overall length, 27½ feet beam
with 15 feet draft. Work is already
well under way in remodeling a
former lumber yard on the lake front
at the foot of East Fortieth Street to
provide material for the vessels.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing
Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts
Probable successor of Senator Gallinger as leader of Republicans

SENATE LEADER OF MINORITY PARTY

Henry Cabot Lodge, Ranking
Republican in Years of Ser-
vice, Is Thought Likely to
Succeed Senator Gallinger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Cabot
Lodge, the senior Senator from Mas-
sachusetts, will in all probability suc-
ceed Senator J. H. Gallinger as leader
on the Republican side of the Senate.
Senator Lodge is the ranking Republi-
can in point of service, and has acted
as minority leader on occasions when
Senator Gallinger was compelled to be
absent from the Senate. It was in-
dicated in some quarters that some
progressive Republicans would view
with disfavor the selection of Senator
Lodge to lead the minority party in
the Senate, but no one in either wing
of the Republican Party is at this time
stirring up any dissensions that might
in any way help to keep up the party
split.

No member of the Senate stands
higher in the estimation of his col-
leagues than does Senator Lodge. His
exceptional ability is fully recognized
and especially in matters of interna-
tional relations and foreign policy. He
is a member of the Senate Foreign Re-
lations Committee and keeps closely
in touch with all new developments
affecting the policy of the State De-
partment. As foreign relations will be
in the forefront for many years to
come, Senator Lodge's friends say
there is good reason why it is fitting
to give him the leadership of the party.

GRAND ARMY MEN IN ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Every incoming
train on Sunday brought delegations
of veterans and their families for the
annual encampment of the Grand
Army of the Republic, which opened
on Monday to continue for four days.
Patriotism applied to present-day con-
ditions in a larger degree than those
of the past is to be the keynote of
this year's encampment, according to
Orlando A. Somers, commander-in-
chief. "Former encampments," he
said, "have been devoted to retrospec-
tion. This encampment will devote
its energies more largely to support
of the prosecution of the present great
cause and those who are so gallantly
fighting."

REFORMS URGED IN SAN SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—United
action by the cities of San Salvador
in urging social reforms upon the
President, is asked in a telegram sent
to the various cities of the country by
the municipality of Santiago De Maria.
The cities are asked to convene meet-
ings in their respective communities
on the first Sunday of September, and
to pass resolutions in open meeting
asking the Chief Executive to convoke
a constituent assembly that shall,
without loss of time, frame and sign
a political constitution based on the
demands of social reform.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE STEEL EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A national com-
mittee headed by Samuel Gompers,

president of the American Federation
of Labor, and W. Z. Foster of the
Railroad Carmen, and composed of
representatives of the various inter-
national unions concerned, has been
appointed, following a conference of
representatives of the iron and steel
trades unions, to carry out the cam-
paign which labor is making to or-
ganize the men of the United States
Steel Corporation. It was announced
that local committees for organizing
the men are to be formed in Pitts-
burgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Bethlehem,
Youngstown and Buffalo, and in Ala-
bama and Minnesota.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—
Three additional keels of ocean-going
vessels will be laid at the plant re-
cently taken over by the Duval Ship
Building Company, a new company
officered and managed by experienced
shipbuilders. This plant was com-
manded by the government and op-
erated under the direction of the
United States Shipping Board. The
new company which takes the plant
from the government will not enlarge
it but will increase the number of
vessels under construction at one
time by three. The six other yards
on the St. John's River and the yard
at Tampa and Pensacola have about
reached their utmost efficiency point,
and this will add materially to the
number of vessels building at the
same time in Florida waters. There
are in addition to the seven ship-
yards located on the St. John's River,
two making parts used in ship con-
struction.

ROCKFORD LOOKS INTO CAMP COMPLAINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Frequent com-
plaints by Camp Grant soldiers of
overcharge by local merchants and
other business firms are being in-
vestigated by the Rockford Chamber
of Commerce, which has adopted a plan,
by means of a card system, whereby
such alleged unfairness will be elimi-
nated. Cards will be distributed to the
soldiers at their barracks, or central
points in the city, to be addressed to
the complaints committee, Chamber
of Commerce. On the reverse side will
be space for the complaint, the soldier
being asked to give the name of the
merchant or firm, date of purchase
and complaint. The cards are to be
so worded as to include jitney drivers
and every one with whom soldiers may
have dealings.

COURTESY ENJOINED BY MR. MCADOO

In an Order to All Railway Em-
ployees, Director - General
Condemns Growing Tendency
to Treat the Public Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general
order addressed to all employees in
the railroad service of the United
States has been issued by Mr. McAdoo,
the Director-General. It sets forth a
standard of courtesy to which all are
asked to conform, taking the ground
that the public is entitled to civility
as a part of the service for which it
pays, a view of the rights of passen-
gers different from that which was
held in many quarters not so many
years ago. It may help to cheer, in
slight measure, the average man, who
is somewhat concerned about the in-
creased cost of his traveling expenses.
The order follows:

"Complaints have reached me from
time to time that employees are not
treating the public with as much con-
sideration and courtesy under govern-
ment control of the railroads as under
private control. I hope, however, that
the reports of discourtesy under gov-
ernment administration of the rail-
roads are incorrect, or that they are
at least confined to a relatively few
cases. Whatever may be the merits of
these complaints, they draw attention
to a question which is of the utmost
importance in the management of the
railroads.

"For many years, it was popularly
believed that 'the public be damned'
policy was the policy of the railroads
under private control. Such a policy
is indefensible, either under private
control or government control. It
would be particularly indefensible
under public control, when railroad
employees are the direct servants of
the public.

"The public be damned' policy will
in no circumstances be tolerated on
the railroads under government con-
trol. Every employee of the railroads
should take pride in serving the pub-
lic courteously and efficiently. Cour-
tesy costs nothing, and when it is dis-
pensated, it makes friends of the public
and adds to the self respect of the
employee.

"My attention has also been called
to the fact that employees have some-
times offered as an excuse for their
own shortcomings, or as a justification
for delayed trains or other difficulties,
the statement that 'Uncle Sam is run-
ning the railroads now,' or, 'These
are McAdoo's orders,' etc. Nothing
could be more reprehensible than
statements of this character, nothing
could be more hurtful to the success
of the Railroad Administration or the
welfare of railroad employees them-
selves. No doubt those who have
made them have done so thoughtlessly
in most instances, but the harm is
just as great if a thing of this sort
is done thoughtlessly as if done
deliberately.

"There are many people who, for
partisan or selfish purposes, wish gov-
ernment operation of the railroads to
be a failure. Every employee who is
discourteous to the public or makes
excuses or statements of the kind
have described is helping these part-
isan or selfish interests to discredit
government control of railroads.

"Recently the wages of railroad em-
ployees were largely increased, in-
volving an addition to railroad operat-
ing expenses of more than \$475,000,
000 per annum. In order to meet this
increase, the public has been called
upon to pay largely increased passen-
ger and freight rates. The people
have accepted this new burden cheer-
fully and patriotically. The least
that every employee can do in return
is to serve the public courteously,
faithfully and efficiently.

"A great responsibility and duty
rest upon the railroad employees of the
United States. Upon their loyalty, ef-
ficiency and patriotism, depend, in
large part, America's success and the
overthrow of the Kaiser and all that
he represents. Let us not fail to
measure up to our duty, and to the
just demand of the public that rail-
road service shall not only be ef-
ficient, but that it shall always be
courteously administered."

CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE LAW URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Luther C.
Steward, president of the National
Federation of Federal Employees, in
a letter to all officers and delegates
preliminary to the annual meeting of
the organization in Chicago next
month, calls attention to the impor-
tance of the immediate consideration
of the problems that probably will

confront the country industrially fol-
lowing the war.

As affecting primarily the 400,000
civil-service employees, a program of
organization is recommended, espe-
cially among women. Reorganization
and reclassification of the civil ser-
vice upon a businesslike basis, with
efficiency the sole qualification, and
the passage of a civil service retire-
ment law immediately, are other
measures advocated.

CUBA IS PLANNING TRADE EXPANSION

Consuls of First Class Are Sent
by the Island Republic to
Honolulu, Shanghai, Calcutta

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Cuba's new
plans for expansion and an ambitious
social and commercial conquest of the
mid-Pacific, the Orient and India are
indicated by the recent appointment
and dispatch of consuls of the first
class to Honolulu, Shanghai and Cal-
cutta. Dr. Frederico Sanchez y
Guerra, consul, and Jose Larranz y
Sanchez, his secretary, arrived here
recently to raise for the first time the
flag of free Cuba over the Hawaiian
Islands.

The initial statement issued by Dr.
Sanchez to the people of Hawaii shows
a commendable pride in the develop-
ment of the Hispaniola of Columbus,
together with an apparent desire to
indicate to residents here the fact
that Cuba is very mindful of her debt
of gratitude to the United States, and
will, at all times, do everything in her
power to prove it. A free translation
of the statement reads, in part, as
follows:

"Cuba desires to establish commer-
cial relations with the Territory of
Hawaii, making such exchanges of
products as may be conveniently ar-
ranged between us."

"It is not possible at this time to
state precisely what may be the causes
which have determined the creation of
a consulate of Cuba in these islands;
but the plan has been justified and
secured by the Cuban Congress and
the executive power accords its ap-
probation. This guarantees the impor-
tance of the decision.

"We are able to state that the island
of Cuba is a noble and loyal ally of
the United States, and cherishes for
that country a sincere love, and will
consistently follow in the footsteps
and abide by the precepts of your
friendly nation. There are no ele-
ments in Cuba hostile to the allied
cause. Such a position is untenable
in my country for the reason that
Cuba, knowing the taste of freedom,
is far more eager to be the first in
loaning active assistance to the cause
of the liberty of the world and of un-
iversal peace."

"We hope to be faithful transmitters
of the wishes and sentiments of our
cities and particularly of our govern-
ment, and we are here to do all that
may be possible in order that the
social and commercial relations which
we wish to establish between Cuba
and Hawaii may not be disturbed in
any way."

GIRLS INFLUENCED BY GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—German propa-
ganda has become quite evident in
Memphis during the past two weeks.
Its energies having been directed
toward defeating the government em-
ployment bureau in its efforts to se-
cure laborers for Old Hickory powder
plant, at Nashville. Only 23 girls out
of 39 who had signed for work at the
Nashville plant put in an appearance
at the Central Station at the time set
for their departure. Investigation by
government officials brought out the
fact that propaganda had been circu-
lated among the girls by German
agents regarding labor conditions
awaiting them in Middle Tennessee,
telling them that they were "literally
selling themselves into slavery." The
federal labor bureau is making every
effort to run down and stamp out
these false reports. The Old Hickory
munitions factory employees are well
housed, well paid, contented and enjoy
absolute freedom out of working
hours.

VIOLATORS OF THE OIL ORDER WARNED

Hundreds of Complaints Have
Been Made in New England
That Dealers Were Failing to
Comply With Price Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Violation of the
United States Fuel Administration's
order of July 22, forbidding retail
gasoline dealers to advance their price
to the consumer more than the half
cent a gallon allowed the refiners,
seems to have been general throughout
the six New England states, judging
from the large number of complaints
that have been reaching the New
England Fuel Administration for the
past three weeks.

No fewer than 400 complaints
against dealers have been received,
alleging violation of the half-cent rul-
ing, an official stated. Complaints,
in some instances, also allege that
some garages and filling stations are
taking unfair advantage of the motor-
ists and are giving them short mea-
sures, although all of their selling
pumps are thoroughly inspected by
the state sealers of weights and mea-
sures.

Reports of failure of the "motor-
gas" retailers to live up to the in-
structions of the federal authorities
were made mostly by automobilists
who felt they were being subjected to
a degree of profiteering that, while on
the face insignificant, was neverthe-
less unauthorized and might mean
much to them before the season was
over.

When the attention of the New En-
gland Fuel Administration was called
to the fact that many garage men had
advanced their price a full cent on a
gallon, though allowed but a half-cent,
a notice was published, request-
ing motorists and others to report
specific instances of violation. The
publication of this request brought
forth many complaints, which reached
the office of the administration at the
State House, in Boston, at the rate
of 40 daily for several days.

Each dealer complained of has been
warned directly that he must conform
to the half-cent rule. Not all dealers
so warned have responded, the Fuel
Administration official stated, though
the vast majority have been quick to
correct the situation. The adminis-
tration requests that it be further no-
tified of the names of dealers who are
still violating the federal rule.

Some of the dealers plead that they
had been forced to cut their price by
competition, and that they should be
allowed more than a half-cent ad-
vance, to reach a level of other retail-
ers. Prices have ranged from 26 cents
a gallon, where competition was most
severe, to 30 cents. How this disparity
will be taken care of remains a
problem for the Fuel Administration.

Special attention is being given to
the complaints. The administration,
however, does not have equal author-
ity to act in this situation that it has
in handling the New England coal
problem. In the coal situation the
United States Administration is de-
centralized, each district adminis-
tration having considerable discretion of
its own. The oil problem is cen-
tralized at Washington, and unless
the garage men heed the warnings of
the local officials, the matter will re-
vert to the oil division at Wash-
ington for action.

RESERVE BANKS SHOW LARGE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rapid growth
of the strength of the 12 federal re-
serve banks within the last year, un-
der war conditions, is shown by com-
parison of resources and liabilities re-
ported at the close of business on Aug.
16 with similar reports made on Aug.
17, 1917.

Total resources in the year more
than doubled, amounting to \$2,048,-
442,000 then and to \$4,242,384,000 now.
This increase was caused principally
by the tremendous expansion of the
bank's discount business, which may
be measured from the reports of only
239,000,000 bills on hand a year ago
as compared with 1,497,000,000 now.

"Have Another Sandwich —they're Beech-Nut Peanut Butter"

EXACTLY the thing for warm weather
lunches. Just the taste you'll enjoy.
Most everybody is delighted with them
—from the kiddies to father and mother.
They are easy to make. They are eco-
nomical.

Furthermore, a Beech-Nut Peanut But-
ter sandwich contains the same amount of
food value as a glass of richest
milk. And in using Beech-Nut
Peanut-Butter, with its rich nat-
ural peanut oil, you are helping
to save animal fats.

Have Beech-Nut Peanut Butter
sandwiches today. And be sure
it's Beech-Nut
brand—the flavor
is different from
any other. Phone
the grocer now.

BEECH-NUT
PACKING CO.
CANSAHARIE, N.Y.

"Foods of
Finest Flavor"



A good-looking Fall skirt has an elastic hem

There is no telling what a good-looking new fashion like this will
start. The skirt is black; it is long and narrow, \$29.50. The
original was made in Paris by Mme. Cheruit.
Accordion pleated skirts are another fall fashion in crepe de chine,
\$18.50.
New satin skirts with fringe.
Fall serge skirts with deep plaid hems, \$16.50 and more.
Fall black and white plaid skirts, \$22.50 (pleated).
Women's fall skirts are ready at \$8.50 to \$30.

Fileene's—mail orders filled—4th floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

BETTER METHODS IN JUVENILE CASES

Much Evidence in Britain of a Growing Appreciation of Recent Enlightened Ideas—The Borstal System

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—All sorts of evidence presents itself in favor of the fact that the claim of the child has been recognized more effectively during recent years than ever before. The great Education Bill has gone to the Upper Chamber to pass on its way to the statute book, and up and down the country the president of the Local Government Board has been urging people to recognize and use their responsibilities to the rising generation. Many kinds of straw serve to show in what direction the winds of opinion blow and, whatever the reason for the multifarious reasons may be, it is certain that there is an undoubted determination on the part of thinking people to survey the whole upbringing and social condition of the child from every point of vantage.

The plain issue is that the upbringing and care of the child cannot be undertaken in a one-sided way. The best education bill is but partial remedy for the effects of a sordid surroundings, just as the most benevolent legislation does not in itself alone afford full protection to the child. Only by a conjoint application of every kind of betterment can a nation look forward to a genuine solution of its social problem. It is sometimes said that a new faith has arisen with regard to the education of the child and the improvement of human environment. This is undoubtedly true, and it is a faith that has expressed itself in works so rapidly that in a very short time it has spread its helpful influence. "The teacher," Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, said recently, "must have faith in his pupils and his work, despite all difficulties, faith in the power of ideals to transform human nature."

Patchwork methods have had their day. We can no longer consider one aspect of a condition and neglect the others, and in consequence of a definite advance toward constructive efforts, well planned and thought out, because of a higher conception of man's duty to man, public opinion has become keenly interested even in the very smallest atom of humanity.

We seem to have traveled far since the passing of the Children's Act, the charter of infantile liberty brought forward by Parliament in 1908. Political warfare practically ceased to be when the act was under consideration, so sincerely was it desired to see justice done to the individual child, and parental responsibility brought home to the nation. The charter provided great improvement with regard both to juvenile offenders and the reformatory schools, to which they were to be sent and many old abuses were removed. "Juvenile courts" for the hearing of charges against young children, from which the general public and children were excluded, were instituted under the act, but it was the raising of the whole status of the child by the act, rather than the mere detail of the act itself, that produced so excellent an effect.

In 1914 an act provided for the reformation of young delinquents. It empowered the Secretary of State to establish Borstal institutions to which offenders, both male and female, below the age of 16 and liable to a term of imprisonment might be sent instead, and here they were to be given instruction, industrial and other, and be subject to such "disciplinary and moral influences" as would conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. The stern wording has a somewhat chilling effect, when it is remembered that the greatest number of offenders are the result of bad social surroundings. The public is so used to the idea of a "Borstal" institution, a place where efforts are made to reform rather than punish, that it seems difficult to believe that only nine years ago the Borstal Prison at Rochester officially changed its name to "Institution." The change, however, was indicative of the attitude of opinion toward young misdoers and was full of hope for the future. Nor was this all, the chairman of the Prison Commission, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, seeing how rapidly the effect of a Borstal training might dissolve, unless supplemented by further care, founded the Borstal Association, which looks after those who are discharged until work has been found and some promise of permanent re-establishment is secured.

Still with all this progress to record there is a vast field of accomplishment before us. The vision is practically without bounds, and the intentions of those who are pushing out for greater results are assisted more liberally every day by experiments of all sorts. It is the tendency of all officialdom to become cramped, but the tendency is gradually lessening under the pressure of advancing public opinion, and with the new electorate composed largely of women the status of the child, both the normal child and also the misdoer, will claim a large share of recognition.

In the case of juvenile offenders it is very interesting to see how modern thought is approaching the subject when the whole community is bent upon prevention rather than cure. Such experiments as "The Little Commonwealth," which frankly owns itself to be a competitor with penal institutions, prove more effectively than any theorizing that the small delinquent is a manufactured article, the factory being almost invariably surroundings of low type. At once it becomes evident that methods of dealing with small offenders are decided by our attitude toward them and the primary question to be asked is, how far gen-

eral social neglect is responsible for their presence. Naturally the point of view we take as to their possibilities will affect their well-being, and one of the best hopes of the future is the recognition by an ever increasing army of people that the youthful offender is a badly-grown seedling that needs good soil in which to show what a fine young sapling he can become. The new school of reformers is convinced that inherent virtue exists in every child, and in his treatment of the youthful misdoer the endeavor is to build upon this fundamental quality by using every means that will develop it. Such an attitude is bound to affect the future conduct of civilization.

In an address given before the American Humane Association by Arthur W. Towne, the speaker put into a nutshell the modern efforts to reform juvenile offenders, rather than to be satisfied with imprisonment and punishment. "No longer," he says, "is the child in court looked upon as ripe in experience, in judgment and in responsibility; he is viewed rather as what he is—a growing potentiality, an inexperienced, experimenting, learning, human child." In the final report of the departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war, it is accepted that "the educational purpose is to be the dominating one, without as well as within the school doors, during those formative years between 12 and 18." Such a statement marks a stage of progress and shows how far the status of the individual child has come to be recognized. The status and natural inherent right of every child to a happy life is influencing all sections of society and society's efforts at reform: housing, education, penal reform, everything is raised by this modern acceptance.

GERMAN SOCIETIES IN OHIO DISSOLVE

About 30 Branches of National Organization in State Said to Have Ceased Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Herman Fellenberger, former State Representative, and former president of the Cleveland branch of the German-American Alliance informs the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, that so far as he knows all activities of that organization in Ohio ceased under the dissolution act of the government. "The Cleveland branch of the organization, of which I was president, has absolutely dissolved, although I had resigned before the dissolution took place," he said. "Toledo has done the same thing. Just what action was taken in Cincinnati, I am not sure, but I assume that they have also dissolved. Some time ago, John Schwab of Cincinnati, president of the state organization, suggested to me that the German-American Alliance should change its name, but I declined to assent to this proposition, and told him that the American Government didn't want any camouflage in this matter, and the proper thing to do was to dissolve. There were about 30 branches of the German-American Alliance in Ohio. As far as I know their activities have ceased, automatically, with the revocation of the charter, for they could not exist otherwise."

At the United States District Attorney's office in Cleveland the Western Bureau was informed that so far as that office was aware, the German-American Alliance in Ohio was out of business. Its charter has, of course, been cancelled.

Ohio Charter Withdrawn
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The German-American Alliance of Ohio has gone out of existence completely, according to Henry Albertz, a leading member of the organization when it was a powerful active force in this State. Mr. Albertz explains that John Schwab, president of the state alliance and also the Hamilton County alliance, with headquarters in this city, wrote to the Secretary of State to withdraw the organization's charter and that that action was taken. All of the local organizations of the alliance have disbanded throughout the State, Mr. Albertz said.

Alliance Charter Given Up
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—As a formal organization, the German-American Alliance has disappeared from Missouri, where it was a powerful influence during the first years of the war. Its disappearance was well under way before the King resolution revoking the national charter was signed by President Wilson. The state charter was surrendered early this summer at a meeting held in this city by three or four members of the executive committee. It was returned to the Secretary of State. The charter of the St. Louis organization remained in the hands of some of the members for weeks after a formal notice of dissolution had been passed by the organization. It was finally surrendered by Charles Weinsberg after Circuit Attorney McDaniel had announced that he would begin proceedings to force its surrender. So far as is known, the members of the organization are not meeting under any other name.

HOME FOR WAR WORKERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., is expected in Washington this week to attend to problems connected with the housing of war workers. Mrs. Rockefeller is chairman of the W. C. A. War Workers Council. The committee has taken over the Silver Spring hotel property at Silver Spring, Md., as a permanent home for war workers.

BRITAIN'S TARIFF POLICY EXPLAINED

Mr. Bonar Law States That the Government Has Adopted a Policy in Line With Dominions—Coal Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prior to the Irish debate in the British House of Commons, in which Mr. Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, suggested an appeal to President Wilson regarding the Home Rule dispute, the following questions, addressed to Mr. Bonar Law, drew from that Minister the information that the government had already decided to put itself in line with the Dominions on the Imperial Preference question.

Asked by Mr. Lees-Smith, member for Northampton, whether the government had decided upon the adoption of a policy of imperial preference after the war, Mr. Bonar Law replied: "The answer is in the affirmative."

Mr. Lees-Smith asked whether this preference was to be confined solely to the question of transport and so on, or whether it was to include a preference in tariffs as well.

Mr. Bonar Law—Obviously a preference in duties as well.

Mr. Lees-Smith—Is the right honorable gentleman aware that a policy of that sort is fatal to a league of nations?

Mr. Bonar Law—I do not in the least admit that.

Mr. Snowden (Lab. Blackburn)—Will the House of Commons have an opportunity of deciding this question?

Mr. Bonar Law in his reply said: "As long as the war lasts there is no opportunity of carrying out such a policy. All that will happen is that this government has put itself into line with the governments of the dominions in respect to the principle."

(Cheers.)

Mr. Runciman (L. Dewsbury)—Will the terms of the resolution which is about to be passed be published along with the other resolutions which appear in this morning's papers?

Mr. Bonar Law—The exact terms of the resolution will be published, but, as I mentioned the other day, the discussion of this whole question is not yet completed, and therefore there is no mystery about the publishing of it until a general statement is made.

Colonel Wedgwood (L. Newcastle-under-Lyme)—Will these resolutions involve a tax on food?

Mr. Bonar Law—No, they will not. The resolutions, as I have said, take the form which has been adopted by the Dominion governments—a preference in existing tariffs and in duties which may be subsequently imposed.

Mr. Outwaite (L. Hanley)—How can the government take this step, seeing there is no mandate from the country?

Mr. Bonar Law—But the government has always a mandate to commit itself. (Cheers and laughter.)

The debate then turned upon the striking of munitions workers, and the following statement on the progress of the settlement was given by Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in reply to Mr. Will Thorne, Labor member for West Ham—The information I have up to the present received from the country is as follows: In accordance with the decision taken, the Birmingham munition workers have substantially resumed work. There was a considerable resumption at Coventry, and a resolution was passed in favor of a general resumption. These are the only two centers in which there has been any considerable interruption of work. So far as the rest of the country is concerned, I have every hope that the action of Birmingham and Coventry will be followed. If, as I hope, the resumption of work is general I shall be able on the following day to announce the constitution of the Committee of Inquiry. I may perhaps add that it seems to me that, in order to secure swift and thorough inquiry, it is necessary to keep the membership of the committee as small as possible. The committee will have power to appoint local subcommittees to gather information at first hand.

Mr. Thorne—Will the committee start investigations at Coventry?

Mr. Churchill—No, sir; here.

Mr. G. Lambert (L. South Molton)—Is the right honorable gentleman acting in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor?

Mr. Churchill—Yes, at every stage in this business up to this moment I have acted in the closest and most intimate and most constant communication.

Mr. Thorne—In what way does the right honorable gentleman propose to have nominations from employers and other organizations?

Mr. Churchill—I propose to take the nomination of the Employers' Advisory Committee and of the Trade Union Advisory Committee.

Mr. P. Alden (L. Tottenham)—Can the right honorable gentleman make any reassuring statement about Woolwich?

Mr. Churchill—I have nothing to add to the news published in the newspapers, but I am not without hopes that wiser counsels will prevail.

An explanation of the shortage of coal for export and home consumption was given by Sir A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to Mr. Houston, member for Liverpool, West Toxteth.

Sir A. Stanley said the shortage was due in part to the decrease in the output of coal arising from the recruitment of a quota of 75,000 Grade I miners, and in part to increased demands by our allies. The daily hours of work of miners underground were regulated by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, and there were not at present adequate grounds for believing that any increase in the hours of work would lead to an increase in output. The customary number of days

worked per week at collieries in certain districts was less than six, but the number of districts to which that applied was less than it was before the war. At the present time a certain number of miners now in the Home Army of low medical categories were being released to return to work in the mines, but the number available for release was necessarily limited by the requirements of the military situation. The executive of the British Miners' Federation had pledged themselves to the Prime Minister to use all their influence to get the miners to improve the output and to work regularly.

FINE RECORD MADE BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Aerial Ascendancy of Entente, Through America's Output, Expected to Give Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The official summary of the work of the Royal Air Force during the year ending June 30 last states that 2150 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by the British on the western front alone, whilst 1083 enemy aircraft have been driven down out of control. During the same period, Royal Air Force units working in conjunction with the Royal Navy have shot down 623 enemy aircraft. In the same period 1994 of British machines have been reported missing, whilst of those working with the Navy 92 have been missing. Thus, in the north, during the year, the British have accounted for no fewer than 3856 enemy machines, the number of British machines missing being 1186.

During the present year, in other theaters of war, 246 enemy aircraft have been accounted for, whilst 27 British machines were missing. So that between July, 1917, and July, 1918, the British have brought down very considerably over 4000 enemy aircraft, whilst British machines missing have only slightly exceeded 1000. Remarkable as has been the progress made in aviation during the war, it must be admitted that the stage at which all aerial operations are materially affected by weather conditions has not yet been passed.

In effect there are from the airman's standpoint, two kinds of days; flying days and "dud" days. In the same way the night flying airman divides each month into "light" and "dark" periods, according to the phases of the moon. These facts require to be borne in mind in reviewing any record of aerial operations. One fact emerges clearly from all records of aerial operations, and this is that British superiority and strength in the air in all the theaters of war, have progressed rapidly and continuously.

From this it should be safe to assume that when the new factor of America's output, both of aircraft and personnel begins to enter into the situation, actually in the fighting zones, the aerial ascendancy of the Entente Allies should give them very great advantages.

In aerial warfare more perhaps than in any other branch, there can be no standing still. Having regard to unavoidable war wastage, mere maintenance demands great and unceasing effort. But, the official summary concludes, continuous expansion is what is needed; and that in conjunction with maintenance is only possible as the result of uninterrupted cooperation and complete devotion to the end in view, on the part of all the multifarious groups of workers of all grades connected with the war in the air.

PRESIDENT PRAISED FOR HIS OPPOSITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to President Wilson, Col. Charles E. Lydecker, president of the National Security League, commends his action in openly opposing the reelection of Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, and Senator Hardwick of Georgia, as follows:

"The National Security League, as you may know, is engaged in the promotion of a nation-wide effort to insure the election to Congress this fall, of men of demonstrated loyalty and ability. Up to the present time, we have devoted our attention almost exclusively to candidates for the House of Representatives, but intend to include the Senate in our work."

"In this connection it seems appropriate that I beg leave to express the league's sincere appreciation of your attitude in opposing the return to Congress of Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, and Senator Hardwick of Georgia."

"The former, by his entire failure to become attuned to the true spirit of America, and the latter, by his outrageous obstructionist attitude in a time of great stress, have shown the folly of selecting such men to sit in the honorable Senate of the United States, and pass upon questions involving the life of our government."

"Your outspoken words in this crisis will receive the hearty thanks of the patriotic citizens of this country, and on behalf of this loyal body we do sincerely thank you."

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles A. Otis, chief of the resources and conversion section of the United States War Industries Board, will come to Boston on Friday on his way to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will address the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association about the work being done by the War Industries Board in supplying war matériel and equipment needed by the army, navy and other departments of the federal government. He will be accompanied to New England by M. F. Chase, head of the explosives division of the War Industries Board.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR TO WAR IN FRANCE

Opinion Held by Congress of Labor Organizations That Chances of Peace Should Not Have Been Rejected

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The annual congresses of various labor organizations have been held recently, no fewer than seven being carried through in the same week. Of these the most important were those of the metal workers, the transport workers and the builders. In one or two cases, and especially in that of the metal workers, there have been at times some important differences of opinion between the central executives and provincial branches, the latter feeling that the headquarters had not supported them in their disputes as it should have done. This led to lengthy explanations in congress. M. Merheim making a speech which occupied four hours. In the result the executive policy was generally confirmed.

The final comprehensive resolution of policy as voted by the Metal Workers constituted an exhaustive document. After dealing with domestic affairs, and recording its sense of the increased necessity for preserving unity among all sections of the labor movement, the congress, in this resolution, address to all victims as it called them of employers' and governmental repression, the assurance of its complete sympathy, and empowered the executive to continue its efforts on behalf of their afflicted comrades. Then it impressed strongly upon workers in civil life the necessity for remembering the millions of men who, for four years, had continued to bear the most grievous and doleful burden of the war. The workers were conscious of their duty toward them, and could not better express it than by declaring their desire for peace. Indignant at the idea that certain chances of peace had been rejected by the responsible governments, uneasy as to the methods of secret diplomacy which persisted in keeping the people in ignorance of the war aims of France and the Entente, it demanded liberty of international action for the working classes. Inspired by the decisions of the conference held at Clermont Ferrand, the congress considered that peace should be based on the idea of no annexations, no conquests, no indemnities, and the right of peoples to dispose of their own affairs.

It was with the idea of bringing about such a peace, which corresponds to the profound aspirations of all peoples, that the congress pronounced once more for the speedy assembly of the Internationale. In case the passports should once again be refused, it thinks that this time the Confederation Générale du Travail will be able to exercise all its influence, all its strength and all the means at its disposal, in order to impose upon the government by a united

demonstration if necessary, the proletarian desires which were long ago set forth. The congress addressed to the Russian revolution its greetings and its encouragement. It protested energetically against the odious campaign carried on by some of the chief newspapers, inspired as it was by certain suspect elements, and having for its object the preparation of opinion for an armed intervention of the Allies in Russia. In its view such intervention would be playing the game of an international counter-revolution and would constitute an attack upon the right of the Russian people to govern themselves as they thought proper.

When the various federations allied to the Confederation Générale du Travail had completed their discussions, that general body, known familiarly as the C. G. T., held a congress in Paris. This is the first such congress to be held since the beginning of the war, the last one having been carried through at Le Havre in 1912, while that arranged for 1914 at Grenoble had to be abandoned for obvious reasons. Because of the long period without a congress, because of the importance of the questions at issue, and also because of the strong differences of opinion that have arisen within the C. G. T. on general policy, the assembly was anticipated with the utmost keenness. Here, as with the Socialists, there are Majoritaire and Minoritaire parties, divided mainly on the great war question, and particularly upon the degree to which the idea of national defense should be supported.

The general secretary of the confederation, M. Jouhaux, has taken the Majoritaires along with him in support of the interests of a national defense even since the beginning of the war. In this policy he and the Majoritaires have incurred the displeasure of the Minoritaires, whose leader is M. Merheim, who fear that the old traditions of revolutionary syndicalism are being abandoned and that there is a tendency toward the substitution of the cooperation of classes for the struggle between them. The Minoritaires insist upon the right of the proletariat to take action to obtain a speedy peace, but they are not by any means in favor of any sort of a peace.

BUREAU CHIEF CHOSEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of Labor announces the appointment of Charles T. Clayton of Maryland, formerly assistant director-general of the United States Employment Service, to be chief of the training and dilution service of the Department of Labor. Mr. Clayton will continue to direct the civilian insignia division. This will become a branch of the training and dilution service.

DAIRY INTEREST TO BE AROUSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—In order to arouse public sentiment to the importance of the dairying industry, which is declared by dairymen to be declining because of the high cost of feed and alleged inadequate prices for products, a state-wide campaign of publicity has been planned by the Oregon Dairymen's League, with the help of the State Food Administration.

DR. RUMELY SOUGHT COAL MINE FACTS

Editor of Black Diamond Magazine Tells How He Was Induced to Criticize Fuel Situation for New York Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"When I explained in great detail to Dr. Edward A. Rumely, publisher of the New York Mail, who was recently arrested on a charge of being a German Government agent, how certain I. W. W. members had made maps of the coal mines with special attention to the fan houses, I am satisfied that I was describing to Dr. Rumely one of his own schemes," said George H. Cushing, editor of the Black Diamond coal magazine, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Cushing explained that a fan house, if blown up, would put a coal mine out of commission for from 40 to 60 days. A number of I. W. W. members were arrested who had maps of mines showing the locations of fan houses, he said, and it was about the time of these arrests that he was explaining the matter to Dr. Rumely. Dr. Rumely showed a great deal of interest in the matter, he said, and at that time Mr. Cushing hadn't the slightest idea that he was talking with an agent of the German Government. Mr. Cushing has told of meeting Dr. Rumely in May, 1917, through B. F. Harris, a banker of Champaign, Ill., a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and at the time of the meeting chairman of the coal investigation committee. Mr. Cushing met Dr. Rumely at the Union League Club in Chicago and explained the coal situation in the United States to him. Dr. Rumely was so interested that he asked Mr. Cushing to come to New York and tell the members of the staff of the New York Mail about it.

Later Mr. Cushing said he met Dr. Rumely in New York, after Mr. Cushing had attended the Lane-Peabody coal conference at Washington, and they discussed the conference and the coal situation in general. The outcome of the visit with Dr. Rumely was that Mr. Cushing was engaged to write a series of articles on the coal situation. These articles started to run in the New York Mail on July 2, 1917, and were discontinued by Mr. Cushing shortly after, when he was told by Edgar L. Marston of New York City, that a part of the stock of the New York Mail was owned by Kaiser Wilhelm.

Mr. Cushing declared that this experience reveals the ingenuity and resources of the German espionage system. Mr. Cushing stated that no one could imagine how he felt when he learned that he had been criticizing the acts of officers of the American Government in a paper owned, not only by an enemy of America, but of the whole world.



Betty Wales Dresses

Fresh as Flowers

Note the sweet, attractive appearance of Betty Wales Dresses as you see them worn by your friends.

These clothes proclaim unaffected simplicity. They show smartness tempered by good-taste. The newest fabrics are deftly handled and clever touches of trimmings add distinctiveness.

Their girlish simplicity makes Betty Wales Dresses increasingly popular now that war-times make all patriotic women frown upon extravagance in dress. The extremely reasonable prices at which they are sold is another important point in their favor.

A woman is wise in choosing a Betty Wales Dress, because the styles are fundamentally right and the fabrics are reliable.

Visit the exclusive Betty Wales dealer in your town and let him show you the Betty Wales Dresses for Fall. They will show you what the new fashions are like and that they can be made and sold at prices that fit war-time purses.

If you don't know where to find Betty Wales in your town, write us.

Betty Wales Dressmakers

1110 Waldorf Building, New York City

Send 25c for the fascinating book BETTY WALES, BUSINESS WOMAN. There's an inspiration in it for you.

ELECTION ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Pivotal State in Last Presidential Contest Discussing Dry, Eco- nomic and Mooney Questions and Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While the war and war activities are largely overshadowing in public interest the California primary election, which takes place on Aug. 27, some important public questions are involved in the campaigns for the nominations for Governor and in the general election which will follow in November. What will be done politically by the State that assumed new national importance by becoming a pivotal state and practically swinging the country to President Woodrow Wilson in 1912, is an interesting question. The question as to whether the so-called Progressive regime founded by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, that has placed the State in a unique position among the American commonwealths, is destined to be perpetuated or abolished, is one of more than local interest. An affair of national and even international concern is the Mooney case which enters to some extent into the campaign; and the ratification of the federal prohibition proposed constitutional amendment enabling the Legislature to put into effect a compulsory health insurance law are other important factors in the contest.

Nine candidates for nomination for governor are in the field and all but one, the Socialist, are making active speaking campaigns. Although the Progressive Party as a political entity has practically passed out of existence, two of the candidates, Gov. William D. Stephens, Republican, and Francis J. Heney, Democrat, are seeking the Progressive nomination. Six of the candidates are asking to be the Republican standard-bearer and two are looking for Democratic honors, the Republican contestants being Gov. William D. Stephens, of Los Angeles; James Rolph, Jr., mayor of San Francisco; Charles A. McGee, of San Diego; J. O. Hayes, of San Jose; Charles M. Fickert, district attorney of San Francisco; Judge Walter Bordwell, of Los Angeles, while the Democratic aspirants are Francis J. Heney, of Santa Monica; and Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney of Los Angeles. The Socialist candidate is Henry H. Roser, of Los Angeles.

The Mooney case enters into the contest in this way and to this extent. Thomas J. Mooney was convicted for complicity in the so-called San Francisco preparedness day bomb crime, July 22, 1916, and sentenced to pay the ultimate penalty on Aug. 23, 1918.

Following the discrediting of one of the important witnesses in the trial, labor leaders and organizations throughout the United States and in some foreign countries have called loudly for a new trial. Because of international complications, President Wilson has had the matter investigated by a federal commission and in accordance with the recommendation of that body, he has asked the Governor of California to intervene in such a way as to give Mooney a new trial. All of this has caused rather sharp division of public opinion in the state as to whether a new trial should be given or not. District Attorney Fickert, who secured the conviction of Mooney, strenuously opposes a new trial and is making his campaign largely on the question of the suppression of bomb throwing, anarchistic activities and the I. W. W. Governor Stephens has reprieved Mooney until Dec. 13, saying that he needs more time for investigating, and giving no indication as to what he will do in the matter. Only one other candidate, Charles A. McGee, has taken a stand on the question, and he announces that he would at once give the convicted man a new trial.

Those who aspire to the governorship for the purpose of perpetuating the political and economic reforms instituted by Governor Johnson, or who are regarded as progressive in political and economic beliefs are Governor Stephens, Francis J. Heney, and James Rolph Jr. The remaining candidates, J. O. Hayes, Charles M. Fickert, Walter Bordwell, and Thomas Lee Woolwine, are more or less conservative in their political beliefs, Hayes and Bordwell being severe critics of the cost of the large number of state commissions that were created to put the reform measures into effect.

In regard to the ratification of the federal amendment, Governor Stephens is the only candidate who has come out in its favor. That has given him the support of the dry forces of the State.

In order that there may be no danger of losing the ratification vote by having the presiding officer of the Senate cast the deciding ballot against it, as was the case with Louisiana, the drys are making a determined campaign for the nomination of C. C. Young, who has announced himself as favoring the federal amendment, for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor.

While the State is overwhelmingly Republican in registration, the electorate of California has a habit of voting in entire disregard of its nominal political alignment.

On the question of compulsory health insurance, which has become one of the major issues of the contest, three of the candidates have taken a decided stand, Rolph favoring the measure, and McGee and Hayes opposing it. This question has recently come to attract a good deal of public attention owing to the revolutionary nature of the legislation proposed and the large amount of money involved, the Social Insurance Commission, which is pushing the measure, estimating that it will require \$27,500,000 the first year, while insur-

ance men estimate the cost at \$45,000,000.

Furthermore, many oppose the measure on the ground that the type of health insurance law proposed by the Social Insurance Commission would constitute state medicine, inasmuch as no one could receive any of the benefits of the system unless he submitted to treatment by the medical system prescribed by the state. While the promoters of the plan say that both of the larger schools of medicine would be recognized, and possibly the osteopaths also, that would be the extent of the freedom of choice as to method of treatment.

But as a matter of fact, say those who oppose the measure, there is no guarantee that more than one school of medicine would be recognized. It is pointed out that the law would probably be administered by the workmen's compensation commission and that this body recognizes only one school, the allopathic, and only a few physicians of that school.

That the plan does involve state medicine is however admitted by its advocates and that is one of the points that is causing public attention to be focused upon the measure.

The position of Charles A. McGee, candidate for the Republican nomination, on the health insurance question is stated by himself as follows: "I am opposed unalterably to the health insurance amendment now before the voters, believing that this particular amendment is vicious in nature and one filled with potential evil if made a part of our State constitution."

STRIKERS DEFER TO WAR LABOR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Striking employees of the A. M. Byers Company here, who quit work with no other grievance than to enforce union recognition, after 10 days' idleness voluntarily returned to their duties, leaving their difference with the company just as it was before the strike. They now promise to continue at work until the National War Labor Board reports on the situation, which was first called to its attention shortly after July 1, when the Byers Company workmen made their first demand for union recognition.

Decision to return to work was reached at a meeting of the members of the two Amalgamated Association lodges, at which an official of the union is reported to have directed that the strike be discontinued.

Molders here are demanding an eight-hour day and minimum \$6 wage for that period. They are now being paid a minimum wage of \$6.25 for nine hours. Employers have promised to grant the molders the benefit of all future general wage advances, including that for 10 per cent as of Aug. 1, on condition that they continue to work under the present wage agreement. This matter is also before the National War Labor Board.

BOSTON INDICTED MEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Galen L. Stone of the banking firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., and Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, pleaded not guilty in the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court on Monday to an indictment charging them with conspiring with 28 fish dealers and bankers to monopolize the fish industry in Boston and fix prices for fish. Fourteen others named in the indictment made similar pleas last week.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Dumaine were two of the four directors of the Bay State Fishing Company, who resigned on the eve of a legislative investigation into the fish business last spring. Daniel V. McIsaac, counsel, announced that he would reserve the right to change the pleas.

It was reported that counsel for others under indictment were considering the question of filing demurrers, which would delay the trial of the fish cases for several months.

WARD HILL FACTORY DAMAGED TWICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Suspensions are held that damage to machinery at the Dennet & Prince Company, Ward Hill, may be the activities of German agents or pro-German sympathizers. Twice within a fortnight the plant has been damaged and production work held up on United States Government contracts. The firm, which employs 40 men, is engaged in manufacturing smallwares for the army.

Two weeks ago, over the weekend, the factory was entered and the power motor, belts and shafting were damaged, to the estimated amount of \$800. Over the recent weekend the motor was put out of business, and it is said that a new one will have to be installed.

EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania expedition to the hitherto unknown Indian tribes in the mountains between Venezuela and Colombia has returned, having accomplished its purpose in a much shorter time than was believed possible. This was due largely to the assistance of the Venezuelan Government, according to Theodore De Booy, curator of the University Museum, who was in charge of the expedition. The many Indian tribes with which he came in contact belong to the Macon family. They are in constant warfare with each other and keep their trails hidden. They live on the mountain heights. Mr. De Booy brought back abundant ethnological records.

WISCONSIN DRYS FIGHTING TO WIN

Anti-Saloon League Leaders, Aroused by Pro-Germanism of the Big Brewing Interests, Ap- peal to Voters' Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Testimony presented at the United States Senate's investigation of the National German-American Alliance during the hearings on Senator King's resolution to repeal the charter of that organization, which connected the political activities of the alliance with the brewery interests, forms the basis of a state-wide publicity campaign launched by the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League in an effort to elect a dry Legislature next fall.

The wet and dry fight in Wisconsin, a stronghold of the brewery interests in the United States, promises to develop into a most bitter controversy. Coincident with the opening of the dry campaign, the Wisconsin Brewers Association has instituted a newspaper publicity drive, in which it urges the people of Wisconsin to drop all issues except "Our Country" until the war is won.

The Anti-Saloon League has distributed without cost to the State a pamphlet, headed "German-American Alliance Corrupted Politics," in which it is charged that the United States Brewers Association, aided by the carelessness of a large percentage of the voters, has succeeded in placing "hand-picked" candidates in office in Wisconsin.

"The vast majority of our citizens of German birth or descent are as loyal to America as are our native-born citizens," says the circular. "The saloon rabble could never be loyal to anything save their own appetites. These were organized by the brewery profiteers and gang politicians under the name of the German-American Alliance, whose activities have brought unmerited disrepute upon Wisconsin and Germans in general."

The pamphlet asserts that two Wisconsin brewers personally contributed \$5000 and \$2500, respectively, to the German-American Alliance propaganda fund, and refers to page 58 of the Senate investigation report. The page has a footnote which says the contributions referred to were made to Dr. Hexamer, during a visit to Milwaukee, by the Milwaukee heads of two of the country's largest breweries.

"The Brewery-German Alliance combine which has dominated Wisconsin politics has given us a national reputation as undeserved as it is unpleasant," says the league. "Bad citizenship of our best people made this misrepresentation possible. From the census records, official election reports, and the official United States Senate investigation of the German-American Alliance, we submit facts in support of this allegation."

The Anti-Saloon League then presents figures to show that Wisconsin politics have been dominated by the brewing interest because of the lack of interest by the voters. "In 1910 Wisconsin had 554,493 qualified electors," reads the summary. "At the normal rate of increase, in 1916, over 443,792. Of these, 416,962 or 95 per cent, 'the best two-thirds,' failed to vote at the primary election. These 100 per cent Americans, knowing that nine times out of ten, nomination is election, permitted the anti-American, un-American, saloon-American, brewery-American, every hyphenate who puts something else ahead of his Americanism, to make the nominations."

"Through the German beer saloons word had gone forth who were the candidates who stood for beer and Germanism. In some intensely American districts Germanism triumphed that day simply because of American neglect. And because the rest of us were party sheep we voted for them on election day. Beer is the chief American waste. American waste is the chief hope of the Kaiser. Determination to win the war eliminates the legislative candidate who would continue beer-making. A vote for a senator or assemblyman who will vote for the national dry amendment is a vote for victory. Don't be a slacker on primary and election day."

Whether or not the circulation of this pamphlet through the State has any connection with the newspaper campaign of the Wisconsin Brewers Association is not known. The advertisements are based on the general activity of the Anti-Saloon League for nation-wide prohibition, and urge that such methods are unfair and unpatriotic at this time. "Let national prohibition wait until the country is normal again," is a line in the advertisements which serves as a keynote for their general theme.

POLITICS GIVEN SECONDARY PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Democratic and Republican leaders in Oklahoma have expressed their intention to make only a brief campaign this fall, giving war work first preference. Democrats, at a state committee meeting here in which nominees of the recent primary election participated, decided to do no campaigning until the Fourth Liberty Loan has been raised and any other patriotic work that needs to be done has been completed. The Democratic State Committee will meet here on Sept. 5 to arrange for calling a state convention in which a party platform will be formulated.

and party nominees, in a conference here, also decided upon a short campaign, most of them favoring not over six weeks of active field work before the November election. The matter of calling a state convention for adoption of a party platform was left to the state chairman and the executive committee, but it is believed that the Republican convention will also be held in September and then the active speaking campaign adjourned until after the Liberty Loan is raised.

PROHIBITION TO BE A VERMONT ISSUE

President of Local Option League to Run for Governor in Opposi- tion to Two Dry Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Having as the principal plank in his platform direct opposition to the adoption by Vermont of the National Prohibition Amendment, Percival W. Clement, owner of a Rutland newspaper, has entered the contest for the governorship of Vermont. His official announcement was made at Burlington, following the special session of the Republican State Committee.

Thus a three-sided contest for the governorship is to be staged at the Vermont primaries on Sept. 10, with Mr. Clement leading the wet forces, while both Judge Charles H. Darling of Burlington and Frank E. Howe of Bennington are on the dry side. As far as the fate of the amendment is concerned, neither of the trio, if they are elected, has any vote or any power of veto.

The official announcement by Mr. Clement says: "Both of the other candidates have in the past favored local option, but have now declared in favor of the National Prohibition Amendment. I am against the amendment, but not at all against prohibition in such places as the people vote for it. But they should have an opportunity to make their stand on this issue clear."

"What really brings me into the campaign is the National Prohibition Amendment. I believe the question should be left to the people so they can pass upon it."

"It is well known I favor local option, the control of the sale of intoxicants, but I am opposed to any movement to place anything of that kind in the Constitution. It doesn't belong there."

Candidate Clement recently accepted the presidency of the Vermont Local Option League, the only organized liquor party in Vermont. He has twice before been a candidate for Governor and was defeated both times, once in 1902 and again in 1906.

WAR EXPOSITION OPENS AT ERIE, PA.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
ERIE, Pa.—The Erie Exposition, the first of the war-time fairs under government supervision, was opened here on Monday by former Ambassador James W. Gerard. The exposition will include a group of many prized relics and models never before sent from the War and Navy departments at Washington. They will be taken from here to several Eastern cities, under direction of federal guards.

Mr. Gerard was met here by two companies of sailors from the training ships Essex and Wolverine. He addressed a convention of four-minute men from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

GUNNERY FIELDS FOR MILITARY AVIATORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase in facilities for training military aviators in this country in gunnery is intended by the division of military aeronautics of the War Department and large areas of land have been leased near flying fields for target practice. At Fort Worth, Texas, 10,000 acres has been secured in one tract, for the use of fliers on the three adjacent fields, while near Hazelhurst Field, at Mineola, Long Island, 750 acres in one block has been taken over and the tract named Lufberry Field.

GOVERNOR McCALL TO SPEAK IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Gov. Samuel W. McCall announced on Monday that he had accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Mt. Carroll, Ill., on Aug. 28 in connection with the celebration at that place of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union. In his early days Governor McCall attended a boarding school at Mt. Carroll.

BOSTON ORGANIZES NEW WAR COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A committee on war activities of the new Americanization Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was organized on Monday, with Addison L. Winslow, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, as president, and Francis C. Brown as secretary. The next meeting will be held about the middle of September.

It was decided to issue a letter to all persons and organizations interested in Americanization work, requesting a brief outline of what was being done toward helping to build up the United States after the war. It was also pointed out that the Massachusetts division was in a position to aid materially in an advisory capacity by preventing duplication and eliminating waste.

VIGILANCE OF THE NAVY UNCEASING

Extent of the Waters and Length of Atlantic Coast Line to Be Guarded Make Its Task One of Very Great Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has just been authoritatively learned that submarines in the western Atlantic waters have cut the West Indian cable in two places. The cable has now been repaired. That the men aboard the submarines were able to cut this means of communication indicates the variety of equipment they carry with them. It also emphasizes the extent of the waters in which they operate and the great demand that is being made upon the United States Navy.

The sinking of a Norwegian bark off Cape Henry on Sunday was another reminder of how difficult it is to give the long coast line of the United States adequate protection from such elusive craft as the submarine. In reply to the question, "Why doesn't the navy get the undersize pirates?" the navy could reply that it is thoroughly alert and active; that the patrol along the Atlantic seaboard never sleeps; that it is hunting the submarine with untiring vigilance; that its aircraft is assisting to a degree that would be very interesting if details could be told; and that its mine sweepers are trying to prevent a repetition of the destruction of two, if not three of the American vessels recently lost, including a cruiser.

To locate a few submarines along a 2000-mile coast line is a matter of extreme difficulty, far more so than that which the comparatively short coast lines of the United Kingdom present. Moreover, the hunter seldom has the satisfaction of knowing whether he has settled his quarry. There have been instances of a periscope having been hit several times and yet of the submarine having escaped. If it is destroyed, there may be no sure proof of it. So that the hunt simply has to go on until the cessation of sinkings gives evidence of the extermination of the pests.

One phase of the present situation is highly satisfactory to the naval authorities. There has been no interruption of the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe. Sinkings have been isolated and of relatively small importance. It is not possible to guard all the small craft in such a vast area. The troops and supplies come first. In addition, the patrol is giving protection to other shipping wherever it is possible. There have been rumors of men from the submarines having come ashore and even being recognized by acquaintances; but, while it is possible, it is not believed that it has been done.

Bark Nordhav Sunk

Norwegian Crew Taken to Atlantic Port by American Warship

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Norwegian bark Nordhav was sunk by a German submarine 125 miles off the Virginia Capes on Saturday. Her crew escaped in small boats and all have been brought into an Atlantic port by an American warship.

Advices to the Navy Department announcing the sinking did not say whether the bark was torpedoed or shelled. She was a vessel of 2623 net tons, and sailed on June 15 from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Captain Bernsten was the master.

FRESNO FIRES ARE CHARGED TO I.W.W.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
FRESNO, Cal.—Convinced that five recent fires in and near Fresno were incendiary, Mayor Toomey on Monday swore in a score of citizens as volunteer police and ordered them to arrest every man in the city who cannot give a good account of himself.

Late on Sunday fire destroyed 600 tons of baled hay stored here. Last week three fires, starting almost simultaneously, destroyed a box factory and almost an entire city block of small buildings. On Saturday a mysterious fire destroyed a big cannery at Hanford, south of Fresno.

Mayor Toomey declared his belief that members of the I. W. W. are carrying out a threat which was made here last year to launch a "reign of terror" in Fresno. Twenty-five of the men tried in Chicago were arrested in Fresno.

PRESIDENT WILSON HONORED.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approval by the French Government of the re-

quest of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille that the name of President Wilson be given to one of the bastions under construction there was announced on Monday in an official dispatch.

APPEAL PROBABLE IN I. W. W. CASE

Motion for New Trial of the Hundred Men Convicted of Conspiracy Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—It is expected that motion for a new trial in the I. W. W. case will be heard this week, denied, and sentence passed on the even hundred I. W. W. convicted here last week. The trial is the largest, in point of number of defendants, the government has ever handled. Sentence that may be imposed, so one government official figured it on Monday, may run as high as 27 years, if the court chooses.

The defense, it is expected, will appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In that case each side will prepare a transcript, which will be printed and submitted and the case argued. This proceeding might take several months or longer. In the meantime the convicted I. W. W. may or may not be at liberty, according to whether bond is allowed and whether it is fixed high or low.

The government, it seems likely, would like to see the I. W. W. restrained behind the bars until settlement of their appeal. It is expected that the government will fight any motion for dismissal of any defendants.

MANAGER IS CHOSEN FOR PULLMAN LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hereafter the operating department of the Pullman Company, which is now under federal control, is to be known as the Pullman Car Lines, according to an announcement made on Monday by W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads.

This means that parlor and sleeping cars will be subject to federal regulation as the public service demands, just as truly as are the day coaches and freight cars of the railroad system. L. S. Taylor has been appointed federal manager of the Pullman Car Lines, with offices in Chicago, to have jurisdiction over all departments.

FLEET CORPORATION AWARDS CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the speeding up of the construction of steel ships and concrete craft, the value of wooden ships is not being overlooked by the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, which has announced that during the week ending Aug. 10 contracts were made for the construction of 33 3500-ton cargo vessels, seven wood barges and three wood harbor tugs.

The contracts were distributed among Pacific Coast, Texas and Baltimore yards.

EAST BOSTON BEGINS COAL BARGE FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Preparations were begun on Monday for the construction at the shipyard of the Richard T. Green Company, at East Boston, of a fleet of barges for the transportation of coal along the coast. The barges will each be 240 feet in length, 15 feet draught, and 37 feet beam, with a capacity of 2500 tons. It is expected that all will be completed before the end of the year.

LOAN TO FOREST SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A loan of \$1,000,000 has been made to the Forest Service from the President's special defense fund to combat fires in the national forests of the northwestern and Pacific Coast states.

WYOMING DRYS IN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Records of Candidates Being Closely Scrutinized—Demo- crats Are Working Against Warren-Mondell Combination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The prohibition campaign will greatly influence the political situation in Wyoming, it is believed. Though both Democratic and Republican parties in Wyoming have endorsed both national and state prohibition, and have pledged their candidates to the prohibition cause, the past records of all candidates are being examined carefully by followers of the prohibition movement. Virtually every candidate announcing himself for office so far has pledged himself to support prohibition, but the drys are not satisfied with the mere pledge, and are working for candidates for both Republican and Democratic parties who will, in their opinion, be the most sincere in furthering the prohibition movement. The liquor interests have considered submitting a ticket of their own, or, at least, running a candidate for Governor.

Chief interest in the coming election in this State centers upon the question of whether it is to be possible for the Democratic Party to unseat United States Senator Francis E. Warren or Congressman Frank W. Mondell, both Republicans, both candidates for reelection, and both having occupied the offices they now hold for many years.

The Democratic Party undoubtedly realizes that the Warren and Mondell combination is going to be difficult to break. Up to the present time no candidate has yet appeared to oppose Senator Warren, although John E. Osborne of Rawlins, former Governor and for a number of years First Assistant Secretary of State, appears to be the general choice of the Democratic leaders.

W. W. Sproul of Casper, who has been in the state Legislature, also will announce his candidacy for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket, it is asserted, while the primary election in October will decide the Democratic choice to oppose Senator Warren.

Hayden M. White, editor of the Buffalo Voice, of Buffalo, a small town in Johnson County, has announced his candidacy for Congress on the Democratic ticket to oppose Congressman Mondell. Mr. White a number of years ago opposed Mr. Mondell for the same office.

While Senator Warren at the present time is the only candidate on the Republican ticket seeking the senatorial nomination, Congressman Mondell is being opposed for the Republican nomination for Congress by Judge Charles E. Winter of Casper. Mr. Mondell, however, by virtue of his long incumbency, is the better known of the two and probably has the greater support among Wyoming Republicans. This support, it is believed, has already been pledged for the reason that several months ago Mr. Mondell made "an important sacrifice for the good of the party" in withdrawing his candidacy for the nomination for United States Senator to permit Senator Warren to run again. Senator Warren is the father-in-law of Gen. John J. Pershing.

WESTERN UNION PAYS ADVANCE APPROVED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Postmaster-General Burleson has approved the 10 per cent increase in wages of employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, it was announced at the company's offices on Monday.

The increase applies to 47,000 workers, and will add about \$3,000,000 to the company's payroll. The advance aggregates 10 per cent to all employees except messengers and others working on commissions and those on salary receiving more than \$3000 a year.

While negotiations for the increase were conducted by a committee of the recently formed Association of Western Union Employees. It was announced that the new schedule would affect non-members of the organization as well.



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HAWAIIANS CALLED OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN

Study of Island's Condition by Prof. J. MacMillan Brown Leads Him to Assert They Were Peopled in Stone Age

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Prof. J. MacMillan Brown of Christchurch, N. Z., who has returned to Honolulu from a tour of the island of Hawaii, announced that indications point to Caucasian or European origin of the Hawaiian race and other peoples of the Polynesian group. Professor Brown for the last nine years has devoted nearly all of his time to a study of the anthropology and philology of the people of the Pacific, including studies of the languages and physical characteristics of races bordering on the Pacific like the Japanese in the Orient, and the Incas in South America, as well as the races of Malesia, Malay archipelago and the Polynesian group. It is in continuation of these investigations that he has come to Hawaii.

Before Professor Brown took up his present work he was first a professor of classics and then of English literature in the new university in Christchurch where he went as a young man from Oxford, England. He remained with the university for 21 years. As a student of the Polynesian race he has gained a wide reputation, and was asked recently to explain his belief in the European origin of this race, which is at variance with the prevailing theory that the Hawaiian and kindred races came originally from the Malay archipelago presumably about one thousand years ago.

Professor Brown's conclusions point to the peopling of these islands in the Stone Age.

Comparing the language of the Polynesians with that of the Malay archipelago and the Molensians, he says: "They are practically without inflections, and the Polynesian is unlike the others because it is without any agglutinations, the separating of the formal element from the root, characteristic of the languages of the West, which is not found in the Polynesian." By "West," Professor Brown refers to the Solomons, Marshall and other islands.

Another linguistic distinction the Polynesian has from these other languages, he says, is that it has only about 12 sounds and the others to the west have from 20 to 30 sounds. The Polynesian always ends in vowels, while the others end in consonants and put consonants together.

"By this it is easily seen that the Polynesian language is very different from these other languages, but in its sounds and laws it is very much like that of the Japanese and Incas, which have no consonant endings," says the professor. "The prevailing belief in similar linguistic studies is that the Polynesians came out of the Malay archipelago, but I am finding great kinship between the roots and even the words spoken by the Aino race, the people who preceded the Japanese in Japan. Also there is great kinship between the roots and words of the Polynesian and the language of western Europe."

Other facts which make Professor Brown reject the theory of Polynesian origin are found in agriculture. "There were no metal weapons and tools used in the Pacific Ocean until Europeans arrived," he says. "The Malay used sharp iron weapons in the Sixth Century, B. C., and the Japanese about the same time, and the Chinese much earlier. Hence the Pacific Ocean must have been peopled before that time."

"Secondly, Polynesian agriculture concerned itself only with roots and fruits. Had they left the continent of Asia after cereals, they had become the prevailing form of cultivation, they would have brought wheat, rice and millet with them. Cultivated cereals are found in the Swiss lake dwellings. These go back several thousand years, if not to the beginning of the new stone age, which began from 12,000 to 20,000 years ago. We may conclude, then, that the Pacific Ocean was peopled before the spread of cereal agriculture into Asia; that is to say, many thousand years ago."

"Lastly, the Polynesians have never made any pottery. Not a scrap of pottery has ever been found in excavations on Polynesian islands. Whereas, to the west, all through Malesia, all along the coast of New Guinea, and all through the Malay archipelago pottery is made as an immemorial art."

"It is recognized by anthropologists that pottery belongs to the polished stone age, and that the absence of pottery in any cave or stratum of humanized earth is a sure sign that it belongs to the old stone age. It seems, therefore, perfectly clear that the islands of Polynesia were occupied 20,000 years ago."

WOOL PRICES

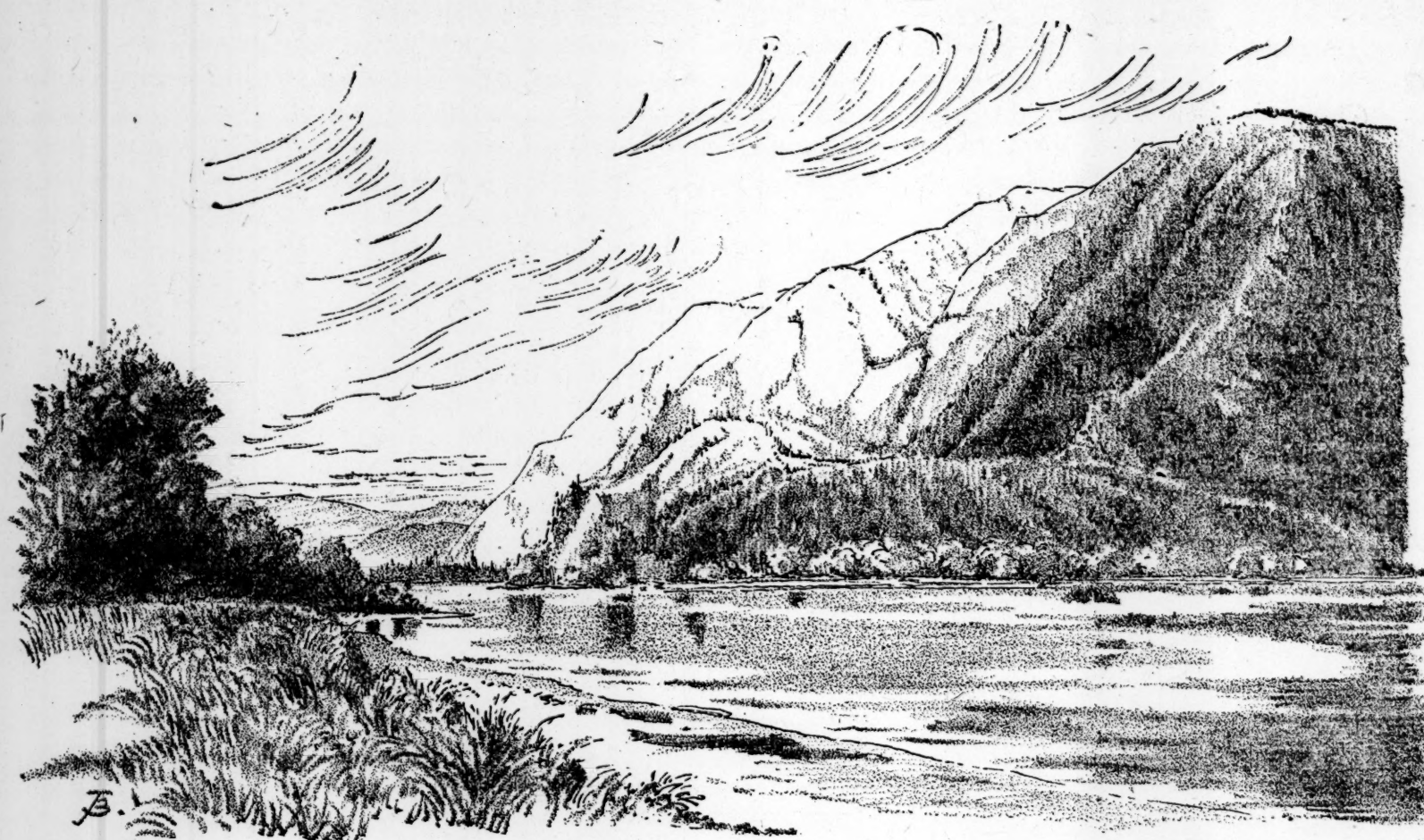
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Prices to be paid to farmers of Saskatchewan who sold their wool through the cooperative sales department of the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture will be approximately 60 cents a pound according to an estimate issued by the government.

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In the Scottish Fishing Board's report for 1917 the aggregate quantity of sea fish landed in Scotland is stated to have been 3,079,768 hundredweight, of a value, including shellfish, of £2,704,789. The quantity of herrings landed in Scotland during 1917 was 1,972,346 hundredweight, valued at



Hatzic Lake, in British Columbia

THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

Hatzic Lake, British Columbia, 40 miles east from Vancouver, a scant two miles north from the little station at Mission on the Fraser River, is almost under the shadow of Mt. Baker, which rises splendidly to the south. It lies in a country of quiet prairies, studded with cottonwood, willow and alder, broken by water courses, flowered characteristically by the camas, and bound about by the foothill pines. Herons haunt its shallows, fish hawks wheel overhead and to the incautious tread the wild ducks, sheltering under the bank, rise startled and string away over the still water to new settlements.

Mink, on fish intent, steal along the margins in the still of the evening, what time the bitter rolls his distant drum. Not uncommonly, perchance, the cock grouse shall awaken the camper by drumming on a hollow log in the morning, almost in his tent door.

At the sign of the bare bough the kingfisher holds his watch and sounds his rattle as he makes his teetering flight to a new station.

Lovely at all times, in the early morning a special beauty lies upon the mountains that close the lake about, rising by foothills from the pine-belted prairie, or sheer from the water's edge. Then the great shoulders, the heaving immensities of their bulk are revealed one by one, each in its value of light, distant or near, by the rose light which from low in the east floods the projectant masses with color softly splendid. On the edge of the advancing light, the shadows of the past night, not yet fully conquered, lying deep between the pines, relict before the day, give forth to the light a diffused iridescence of deep blue and gold, of crimson and violet, of vital, sun-kissed deep green and faint orange which makes the mountain side in the transition from dark to light to be clothed in color as though a deep-toned rainbow were spread over it.

On the shadowed side of the hills and in the deep hollows the pine, fir and cedar stand in deepest blue and violet, broken with hints of crimson, green and gray. Below them, the darkness above, the sun-touched rounds of the cottonwoods and willows flame the brighter above the stretch of pastoral green margining the lake from which they spring. The wind of the morning faintly stirs the water, merging reflections into a liquid opalescence. A catpaw ruffles the water and brings down the clear blue of the upper heaven, clear cut upon the reflected dark splendor of the hills.

The day has come, and Hatzic prairie and its lake dream it through.

ECONOMY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Practically all rural centers of Saskatchewan will be organized this fall for a greater effort to conserve and economize in foodstuffs under the direction of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canada Food Board. Demonstrations will be given at all centers in war-time cooking and the use of substitutes, and each center will be organized for the purpose of supervising the work through local committees.

COAL PRODUCTION GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Coal production in British Columbia for the first six months of the year is already 247,922 tons ahead of the same period last year, the total to date being 1,375,269 tons. Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, looks forward to a record year if labor conditions continue in their present satisfactory state. There is no fear of a coal shortage of any character in this Province during the coming winter.

HARVEST LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A large number of soldiers from both the first and second depot battalions, as well as from the McGill and Laval C. O. T. C., and

CONCILIATION COURT PLANNED

North Dakota Bar Proposes Reform to Take Care of Minor Civil Cases in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—In response to proposals made in a paper which was read before the North Dakota Bar Association by John E. Greene of Minot, that association has appointed a committee whose purpose shall be to urge the coming Legislature to create courts of conciliation in small cases arising in this State.

"This action," said Chief Justice Andrew A. Bruce, "is really a forward step in the direction of judicial reform and will reflect credit upon the State Bar Association and upon the Legislature which will carry it out. Its purpose is to prevent petty litigation and to make it possible, without disturbing the principles of the established law, for persons to amicably settle their small suits and their small difficulties, and to maintain the neighborhood which petty litigation always destroys."

In emphasizing the need for this legislation before the State Bar Association in convention here this week, Mr. Greene said: "One of the crying evils of our present system of courts is that there is no flexibility, no method whereby procedure can be adapted to the justice of the individual cases. A lawsuit may be started in a justice court, involving \$10. The defeated party may bring it before the district court, and the case there proceed with all the formality and all the elaboration of detail and expense involved in the consideration of the weightiest public question which may come within the jurisdiction of that court. If the judgment of the district court is not satisfactory, the jurisdiction of the supreme court is invoked, and this trivial matter may find itself again before the district court for the further expenditure of public moneys to gratify a whim or humor the malicious disposition of a disgruntled plaintiff or defendant. The matter involving originally the sum of \$10 may have cost each of the parties \$500, and the State of North Dakota, three times that sum, and at the same time the claims of other individuals involving large interests or large sums of money, and the no less sacred rights of poor people, must be postponed for the consideration of a cause which never should have reached any trial court, a cause in which the right to appeal should not exist."

"The thing I propose is not new. Large cities in this country and abroad long have had the benefits of what is known as courts of conciliation or small claims courts. In Norway such tribunals have existed for more than 125 years. It is to be regretted that some of our good Scandinavian cities did not import this system to our country long ago."

"A little over 10 years ago the city of Cleveland established a conciliation branch of its municipal court. There were no lawyers representing the parties in any of the cases presented to that court. The parties themselves came before the judge, stated their cases, and in the course of about three years, occupying two afternoons of each week on the part of one judge, 7300 cases were disposed of at a cost to the litigants of between 25 and 55 cents in each case."

Provision is made whereby cement manufacturers may make cement in excess of their 75 per cent allotment, if this excess production is required by the necessities of the government.

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to official reports received by the Department of Highways there were during the months of April, May, June and July over four thousand automobile convictions under the Motor Vehicles Act in the Province of Ontario, the amount of fines paid totaling \$27,730. Of these convictions over three thousand were for speeding, while others were for reckless driving, lack of rear lights and driving without license. Twenty-nine were fined for being intoxicated while in charge of cars.

SENTENCES IN KITCHENER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KITCHENER, Ont.—Madeline Zeilke, who was recently arrested in this city on a charge of having entered Canada from the United States under false pretenses and who was accused of having expressed strong pro-German sentiments, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10 and costs or two months in jail. Her companion, Wilfrid Lachapelle of Montreal, who pleaded guilty to the charge of destroying a registration certificate taken out by Miss Zeilke under the name of Mrs. Wilfrid Lachapelle, was fined \$11 and given 10 days to leave the city.

was decided that a scheme for setting up district councils should be prepared by a subcommittee for consideration at the next meeting. Mr. Adams, of the American Department of Labor, who is especially considering the establishment of Whitley Councils, subsequently addressed the meeting, and said that he was very glad to be present on that occasion. They on their side were working in the same direction in these matters as they were in Great Britain.

PRUSSIANISM IN UNITED STATES

Director of Los Angeles Bureau of Efficiency Says Nation Is More Alive Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—"Political Prussianism" was a theme discussed at the fourth annual meeting of the City Managers Association by Dr. Jesse D. Burks of Los Angeles, Cal., director of the Los Angeles Bureau of Efficiency, and formerly director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Research. Dr. Burks told of how alive the United States has become since it entered the world war. He said, "This nation is very much more alive as a nation than it ever has been before."

"Every day adds to the steel of our determination that we will make the world safe for what we call democracy. . . . Yet I undertake to say that unless we realize fully the opportunity and the obligation that is to be laid upon us in a world to be made safe for democracy, we shall not by any means realize the enormous results which we hope to have come through this war."

"It will be necessary for us and those of our constituency at home to become more keenly aware than we are now, I believe, as to just what democracy is and just what Prussianism is, if we are to accomplish the great purpose in which we are engaged, and we've got to come to realize that Prussianism, whether it manifests itself in Central Europe or in the fifth ward of Philadelphia or in New York or in Dayton or Detroit or Los Angeles, is just as dangerous as equally dangerous wherever it happens to show itself."

"To my mind, the sort of thing we have seen illustrated in United States cities at many times is just as dangerous to the institutions of democracy as the kind of thing that Germany, for generations, has been trying to put over on the world, and for the same reason exactly, because, essentially, Prussianism is the same wherever you find it."

"And what is it? Why, it is an attempt on the part of a small, compact, powerful group to put over its will upon the great masses in its own interests, and the interests of its own private affairs for profit—profit, of course, in the larger sense—and it doesn't make a particle of difference to democracy whether that attempt to exploit all of us is made through a powerful political machine or through a powerful military machine, the results upon democracy are likely to be just the same."

"In fact, I am not altogether sure but that the presence of a powerful and hostile autocracy may not be the thing that will save a decadent or demoralized democracy from utter destruction. The very fact that it does face, day by day, the dangers of autocracy in whatever form, may be the one thing that will save it from utter destruction and demoralization."

RECORD RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Evidence of the prosperity of the people of Southern Saskatchewan is afforded in the surplus of the provincial industrial and agricultural exhibition, held here, when a sum of over \$20,000 was realized in receipts over expenditures. This figure is a record for the annual exhibition far exceeding any previous year.

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RUBBER COUNCIL MEETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the rubber manufacturing industry was held at the Ministry of Labor on July 16. Sir David Shackleton, K. C. B., welcomed the representatives present, and congratulated them on the way in which both parties had worked together in forming the Joint Industrial Council. He regarded it as very important that employers and members of trade unions should meet regularly to discuss subjects other than questions of wages, important though these were. Mr. James T. Goudie of Preston was elected chairman of the Council and Councillor Jack Jones, London, vice-chairman. It

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ACTION TO PREVENT STRIKES APPROVED

Understanding Reached Between Railway Brotherhoods in Canada and Railway Managers Regarded Good Statesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Montreal railway managers and representatives of the great labor brotherhoods alike, interviewed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed themselves in warm approval of the new combination just effected to prevent strikes on the railways of the Dominion. Both sides in Montreal consider it to be the best piece of labor statesmanship yet accomplished in Canada. By the agreement, signed between the six great railway brotherhoods and the Railway War Board, all railway labor disputes which cannot be settled between the workers and the officers of the individual railroads, whether regarding wages, hours or working conditions, will be finally referred to the Railway Labor Board of Canada.

This new body, as chosen, consists of six labor representatives, one for each of the brotherhoods, and six railway executives. Their decisions on any matter referred to them will bind on the one hand the labor thus represented and on the other hand the Canadian railways.

In case of disagreement, the board will choose a referee, and if a referee cannot be agreed upon, the Governor-General in Council, through the Minister of Railways, will be asked to make the appointment. Some 147,000 employees are affected, and labor men believe that the principle will be extended into other lines of industry at no distant date. The new board has already set to work in Montreal on various points which have to be settled in connection with the application of the McAdoo scale of wages on the Canadian railways.

NEW MASONIC LODGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Lux in Teobris Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2856, which was founded by, and whose membership will consist of brethren officially connected with the care of the blind, was recently consecrated at a ceremony in the Café Monico, London. The ceremony was performed by R. W. Bro. Lord Lamborne, Prov. G. M. of Essex, who was assisted by R. W. Bro. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, P. G. W.; R. W. Bro. the Lt. Mayor, P. G. W., and five others. An effort has been made for some years to establish social intercourse between those mutually interested in the care of the blind, and the new lodge has in its ranks representatives of most of the important institutions connected with their welfare, including the Norwood Normal College, the West London Workshops, the Clothworkers Company, the Leatherhead Schools and several provincial societies.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MEETING OF STEEL MEN THIS WEEK

Believed That Question of Increasing Steel-Making Capacity Will Be Taken Up at Conference in Washington

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An important meeting will be held in Washington this week between the Director of Steel Supply and representatives of the steel industry. It is believed that the matter of increasing steel-making capacity will be taken up. Possibilities have been carefully canvassed, and it has been developed that, with priority and other assistance, blast furnaces and open-hearth steel furnaces, needed to round out manufacturing facilities under present conditions, could probably be built within six months. There is sufficient iron ore and coke on the one hand, and steel-fining capacity on the other, facilities for producing pig iron and raw steel being the neck of the bottle in abnormal conditions now obtaining.

The steel trade's analysis of the United States Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled obligations of a week ago is, there was only a moderate decrease in total bookings from June to July, say, 200,000 or 300,000 tons, although the statement showed a June increase of 581,243 tons and a July decrease of 55,065 tons. The disturbing element was the tinplate business for second half delivery, booked in June. Two months together showed heavier bookings than the preceding five months and, as there was undoubtedly less commercial business, war orders must have increased very materially.

In the majority of finished lines mills will not be able to ship much tonnage to jobbers this month, despite the recent ruling giving a B-4 priority to such material, and this shows how little steel there can be left for the preference list, so that C-1 steel material, which follows the preference list, is practically out of the question. Shipments of pipe and wire products to jobbers, however, promise to be of fair volume.

Steel production in July was at a rate 3 per cent below the June rate, the first decrease since the year. The weather curtailment, however, is much less than usual and production, on the whole, is satisfactory.

CANADA'S WOOL OUTPUT GREATER

Production for 1918 Expected to Show an Increase Over 1917—Shipments Are Expanding

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canada's production of wool for 1918 will show a considerable increase over last year. Grading is now well under way at all receiving points. With two weeks still to elapse before the close of the grading at Regina, farmers of this province had shipped nearly 25 per cent more wool than was received at this station during last year.

At Calgary with two weeks to run before the close of the grading season, about 50 per cent more wool had been received than during the whole of 1917. The total increase here for the year over last year's production bids fair to be about 75 per cent. Edmonton, too, will have considerably heavier shipments of wool this year. The same statement applies to small receiving stations in Alberta. Lethbridge, which is the headquarters of the Southern Alberta Wool Growers Association, members of which produce the largest quantity of wool in Western Canada, will ship 1,600,000 pounds, which is about 50 per cent greater than total shipments of last year.

Farmers of Manitoba have also increased their wool output considerably, estimates showing an increase of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the sheep industry since last season, and continued progress may be looked for during the next few years. Sheep raising is becoming popular with farmers, and the country is capable of supporting many times the number of sheep already here. The rate of progress is only limited by the ability of farmers to obtain sheep.

ALBERTA WOOL AFFAIRS

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Members of the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association have shipped 1,700,000 lbs. of wool this season. This is three times as much as handled cooperatively by the association last year and almost as much as the total production of the Province a year ago. The average clip per head was about 80 lbs., or nearly 15 per cent more than last year. First returns show prices ranging from 65c to 71c a pound net to producers here.

REPUBLIC RUBBER'S SALES

SHARON, Pa.—Net earnings of the Republic Rubber Corporation of Youngstown, O., for the second quarter were \$367,363. Earnings totaled \$122,927. Total sales for the quarter were \$4,522,702, and for July \$1,500,000.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Hide & Leather Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, balance profit of \$2,355,613, equal to \$13.35 a share on \$15,000,000 preferred stock, compared with \$1,762,750, equal to \$13.56 per share earned in the previous fiscal year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
Anacosta	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
At Gulf & W I	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
Bald Loco	93 1/2	94	92 1/2	94
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Beth Steel "B"	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
Beth Steel "C"	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103
Brook R T	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Can Pacific	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Can Southern	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi, M & St P	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chi, R I & P	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chi, R I & P 6%	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chi, R I & P 7%	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Corn Products	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cruicible Steel	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motors	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Goodrich	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gr Nor pfd	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Inspration	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mer Marine	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Mer Marine pfd	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mex Pet	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Midvale	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
No Pacific cts	24	24	24	24
N Y Central	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
N Y, N H & H	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
No Pacific	90	90	90	90
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce - Arrow	39	39	39	39
Ryan	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
So Pacific	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
So Railway	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Studebaker	45	45	45	45
Texas Co	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Union Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U S Rubber	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Western Union	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wills - Over	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Total sales	171,000			

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Per Sec 5%	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5%	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
C of Lyons 6%	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
C of Paris 6%	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2%	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2% 1919 new	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2% 1921	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Ltb 3 1/2%	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Ltb 4 1/2%	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ltb 5 1/2%	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Ltb 6 1/2%	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Ltb 7 1/2%	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's closing prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Chem com	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Wool com	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Zinc	40	40
Am Zinc pfd	40	40
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2
A & W I	104	104
Booth Elev	70 1/2	70 1/2
Boston Elev	70 1/2	70 1/2
Boston & Me	34 1/2	34 1/2
Butte & Sup	92 1/2	92 1/2
Cal & Hecla	460	460
Copper Range	48	48
Davis Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Asiatic	101 1/2	101 1/2
Fairbanks	48 1/2	48 1/2
Granby	80 1/2	80 1/2
Greene Can	44 1/2	44 1/2
Isle Royale	26	26
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mass Gas	80 1/2	80 1/2
May-Old Colony	2 1/2	2 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mohawk	56	56
N Y, N H & H	42 1/2	42 1/2
Norfolk	14 1/2	14 1/2
Old Dominion	40	40
Osceola	50	50
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 1/2
Shannon	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co	112 1/2	112 1/2
United Fruit	127 1/2	127 1/2
United Shoe	40	40
U S Smelting	42 1/2	42 1/2
Utah Cons	10 1/2	10 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Monday's Market	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	47 1/2	47 1/2
Aetna Explos	12	12 1/2
Aetna O & G	12	12 1/2
Big Lodge	12	12 1/2
Boston & Mont	51 1/2	52
Butte Detroit	11	11 1/2
Caladonia	46 1/2	47
Calumet & Jer	1	1 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Boy	4	4 1/2
Ches Motors	133	133 1/2
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	6 1/2
Emma Cons	6	6 1/2
Emerson	11 1/2	11 1/2
Eureka	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Nat Cop	17 1/2	17 1/2
Greenrock	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	2 1/2	2 1/2
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	82	83
How Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jerom Verde	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jumbo	9	12 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	4 1/2	4 1/2
Magma Cons	31 1/2	32
Marsh	4	4 1/2
McKin Dar	40 1/2	40 1/2
Merritt	22	24
Midwest Oil	98	100
Midwest Refining	112	114
Okla P & R	6 1/2	7
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2
Peckless	14	17
Penn Ky	14	17
Pierce Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	6 1/2	6 1/2
Savoy Oil	16	17 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	17 1/2	17 1/2
Standard Motor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	16	16 1/2
Texas	32	32 1/2
United Motors	31 1/2	32
Un Verde Ext	37	37 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	3
Wright Martin	8 1/2	8 1/2

TUNGSTEN BRINGS HIGH PRICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Lorin of the Pacific Tungsten Company telegraphs that a carload of tungsten concentrates has been sold at \$25 a unit at the mill, netting the company \$56,000. Production at present is in excess of 40 tons of ore a day.

STOCKS CLOSE AT FRACTIONAL GAINS

Fractional net gains were generally recorded at the close of Monday's trading on the New York and Boston stock exchanges. The session in New York was marked by some irregularity, but the tone was firm. Prominent in the trading was Marine preferred, which ended with a net gain of a point. Canadian Pacific and General Motors also recorded good advances. A new high record was again made by Liberty 3 1/2%.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Affairs of Shipbuilding Concern in Good Condition—Net Profits of \$5,000,000 Expected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the launching of the Quistconck, Aug. 5, the success of the American International Corporation's venture into fabricated shipbuilding seems assured. Besides the Quistconck, 38 other ships are already on the ways. A second vessel will be launched within a fortnight, and more than 60 are scheduled to take the water before the end of the year. In December almost daily launches are expected. American International's orders are for 180 ships, of which 110 are class A, or 7500-ton vessels, the remainder being 8000-ton vessels. Aggregate cost of these ships, including construction of the Hog Island yard, is placed at \$315,000,000. The entire work of building the yard and turning out 180 ships will take between two and three years. The average monthly expenditure is now \$10,000,000, compared with a monthly expenditure of \$2,500,000 by the United States on the Panama Canal. American International's fees for building the 180 vessels will range from \$8,400,000 to \$11,000,000, depending on the time for completion and costs. Much of this total, however, will have to be divided with subcontractors and expended in other ways; and, after estimated allowances and taxes, it is probable the net to the company will hardly exceed \$5,000,000. This would be equivalent to \$10 a share on outstanding stock.

Profits of the concern from its control of the New York Shipbuilding Company are difficult to estimate. This company, however, is running full on rush orders for ships, most if not all of its business being on a cost plus 10 per cent basis, which assures a substantial return on the American company's investment. International investments in Mercantile Marine, United Fruit and other companies probably yield not far from enough to meet dividend requirements. Earnings of the Allied Machinery Company, all the stock of which is held by American International, are understood to be maintaining the average of recent years. Many other subsidiaries, however, are in the nature of future investments, the value of which will hardly be apparent until the return of peace. One of the chief reasons for organization of the corporation—the financing of foreign trade and financing of industrial utility and other developments in South America and other countries—has temporarily been forgotten, all energies being devoted to war work in the United States. But the management constantly is observing the financing of more than one important enterprise abroad after the war. It is from such business that the largest future profits are expected to come.

MATURITIES SMALL FOR SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate maturities for September aggregate \$17,203,790, compared with \$43,826,560 in August and \$50,729,963 in September last year. The character of loans due in September and conditions of most issuing companies make it unnecessary for them to call on the War Finance Corporation for aid to any great extent.

Railroad issues total \$33,529,170, of which \$15,000,000 are Chicago Western Indiana 6 per cent notes, due Sept. 1. These were issued last year for paying off \$12,935,000 5 per cent notes, and the remainder were used for additions to property. They were offered by a banking syndicate at 99 1/2 and interest. The company is now negotiating with the Railroad Administration for a plan to pay off the notes.

Among \$9,438,420 industrial issues maturing in September, American Can Company's 7 per cent notes for \$3,000,000 is the largest. This loan was obtained from a bank, and was not publicly sold. The company is in excellent financial position to meet the obligation. American Cotton Oil Company's 5 per cent notes for \$2,500,000, due Sept. 1, will be paid off. The company recently issued 7 per cent notes for that purpose. Public utility issues maturing in September are comparatively small, totaling \$4,236,200, of which the largest item is Appalachian Power Company's 7 per cent notes for \$2,170,700. These are held privately, and the banking institution for the company has already arranged for their extension.

U. S. RUBBER'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918, after deducting all interest charges, and after allowing for depreciation, federal taxes and reserve were \$10,242,365, compared with \$7,239,966 in the 1917 period.

JAPAN IS FACTOR IN CLOTH TRADE

Reduction in United States Export Indicates Growth in the Japanese Industry.

BOSTON, Mass.—Since the beginning of the European War, great changes have taken place both in the amount and the destination of cotton cloth exported from the United States. According to a report, compiled largely from statistics of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, certain important changes are shown to have taken place and they serve as a guide for export trade, says the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The total quantity of cotton cloth exported from the United States in 1913 as compared with 1917 increased from about 445,000,000 yards to about 690,000,000 yards—an increase of over 55 per cent. Complete figures for 1918 are not yet available, but indications point to only a slightly larger yardage of cotton goods exports.

An analysis of figures shows two important features, first, a decrease of about 56,000,000 yards, or 26 per cent in the amount of unbleached goods exported; second, the large exports of colored goods, amounting to 431,433,000 yards during 1917, an increase of 124 per cent over that of 1913. Analyzing the decrease in the exports of unbleached goods, it is found that in 1913 the exports to China amounted to 78,000,000 yards, and constituted more than 37 per cent of the total exports of unbleached goods of the United States, while in 1917, these exports had fallen to only 2,000,000 yards, and constituted less than 2 per cent of the total. The exports to Aden, Arabia, during the same period were reduced about 33 per cent. Furthermore, the exports to this port during the first 11 months of the present fiscal year have been reduced still further, to less than 2,000,000 yards. The great bulk of this business has gone to Japanese exporters. Yardage figures are not at present available, but the total value of cotton cloth exported from Japan has increased from about \$9,676,689 in 1915 to \$63,474,209 in 1917, an increase of nearly 700 per cent. A large proportion of this was exported to China.

DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the stock of the Erie & Pittsburgh road will be paid Sept. 10 on stock of record Aug. 31.

The Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 31. The Wayland Oil & Gas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Sept. 1.

The Moline Plow Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 17. The American Machine & Foundry Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable in script, due Sept. 16, 1919, with interest at 5 per cent a year, to stock of record Aug. 15. The directors of the Barrett Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks. The common is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12, and the preferred will be paid Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share, both payable Sept. 20, to holders of record Sept. 10. It has been voted earlier in the year to pay the extra \$1 in the December quarter.

The Owens Bottle Machine Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common stock and \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock and in addition an extra dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable in Liberty 4 1/2 per cent bonds. All the dividends are payable Oct. 1.

COTTON MARKET

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

CRICKET PLAYED ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

Salonika Force Find Rare Level Strip and With Difficulty Clear Patch of 90 by 60 Yards—Keen Interest Shown

LONDON, England.—Flat places on the Macedonian front are not numerous, and when a rare strip of level occurs, it is generally covered with loose stones, tall grass and wild flowers. Without ground tolerably level and free from obstructions, says a correspondent in The Times, even the Salonika force can hardly be expected to attempt cricket. Bomb golf and rounders it has played behind the lines in the grand manner.

However, there is a patch of ground where the grass is not more than six inches high. In the winter, a fatigue party, working solidly for a week, removed some of the bigger stones. Their labors left a patch of about 90 by 60 yards, where football was played well into the spring. The ground was stoned before every game, so that by the middle of May there were but a few hundredweights left. Football also kept down the grass, and by June not a blade was left. Then the sun baked the place as hard as concrete, and when the stumps were pitched they had to be dug in.

The outfield was still untamed. Piles of gray stones showed through tangled vegetation; under flowering bushes, discovered later by long-on, were abandoned trenches and coils of rusty wire. Tortoises crawled among the thorns, snakes basked among the rocks, giant grasshoppers chirped among the flowers. Otherwise the ground was ideal; in a hollow, with natural seats for spectators, close to the camp, and decorated with a cook house and an incinerator. Bats (spliced) and stumps (ash, with balls) were obtained from the canteen for cash; a fixture with the officers of a neighboring unit was arranged, and with difficulty a ball was got. At any rate, it was compounded of leather and some hard substance. With it the game was played. Pads there were none. A pair of wiring gloves were provided for the wicket-keeper. He needed them.

Some small stones, that seemed to have come up in the night, and a few shrapnel bullets were cleared off the pitch. It was swept free of dust, and a crease was painted with a stick dipped in lime wash. After the pitch had been run over a dozen times new stones began to show through the surface. They were to be seen in groups of three or four two feet outside the crease. Thereafter finger spin and action break, real or simulated, became superfluous. The bowler had to bow swing his arm, the pitch did the rest.

The N. C. O.'s and men turned out in force to see the fun, lay wagers and applaud. Every ball bowled had its special possibilities. A slow half-volley would, after pitching on the off stump, fly off to leg like a ricocheting bullet. Fast balls of good length broke back and came tamely on again. Most of the wickets of the visiting side, first to go in, fell to a bowler who admitted receiving assistance from the pitch. He is a player of national reputation, but was none the less accounted for in his turn by an indifferent ball that pitched on a convenient pebble and passed through his wicket with the velocity of a descending nosecap. Each time a wicket fell the stumps were religiously dug in again. None smiled; one gets used to much on active service.

The visitors made 50, few of them by shots along the ground. The batsmen's most fruitful policy was to pull them towards the incinerators into a deep pit full of cans or to lift them beyond long-off, in the direction of the camp. After pitching, the ball was amply camouflaged. The most fiery strip of Kentish common land never produced in the players such antics. The batsmen were divided between the desire to save their wickets and the fear that they might not save their skins; the wicket-keeper never knew until he was hit what he and his were threatened. As the colonel said, "It cramped one's style." To score anything was praiseworthy, to make a dozen an achievement.

In the end the visitors lost by several wickets, possibly because some special stoning was done before the last innings. But despite the pitch, the death of gear, and the jungle-like outfield it was the old game. The colonel walked out and took guard as before a lord's crowd. The score, noted down on a page of A. B. 136, was followed as keenly as when it was signalled from the big blackboard at old Trafford. There was a tea interval and reminiscences between the innings. It was the old game, and for one afternoon at least the Bulgar was forgotten. He is allied to the Hun and has no cricket.

LINE AND STAFF DISTINCTION NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The judge advocate of the army holds, in a recent opinion, that there is no legal distinction between the line and staff officers in the army. "As a matter of common law," says he, "the distinction between line and staff organizations depends upon whether or not they are designed primarily for actual combat, and except where bound by statute, the War Department is at liberty to determine whether organizations should properly be considered as belonging to the line or the staff, being governed by this distinction."

BOSTON TAKES THE SECOND GAME

Has Won Two Games of Three-game Series With Cleveland—Chicago Moves Up

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	67	45	.598
Cleveland	64	50	.561
Washington	63	52	.547
Chicago	55	57	.491
New York	53	56	.486
St. Louis	53	58	.473
Detroit	49	63	.437
Philadelphia	45	68	.398

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 6, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 8.
Chicago 4, New York 1.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Only one western team won its game Monday in the American League, Chicago defeating the New York Giants, 4 to 1, and thereby moving up to fourth place in the league standing.

The Boston Red Sox won the second game of their three-game series with Cleveland, giving them a majority for the series. In all probability they are now the winners of the American League pennant and eligible to compete in a world's series if one is held. For the other Eastern winners, Philadelphia defeated Detroit, 9 to 8, and Washington won from St. Louis, 3 to 2, in a 13-inning game.

RED SOX WIN FROM CLEVELAND, 6 TO 0

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston American League Baseball Club, leaders in the American League pennant race, won the second game of their three-game series from Cleveland Monday afternoon at Fenway Park, shutting out their nearest rivals in the race, 6 to 0.

In the third inning the Boston batters found Coveleskie and tallied four runs before they could be stopped. McQuillan was sent into the box to relieve Coveleskie and worked well for three innings, till in the seventh the local team scored two more runs. Jones in the box for Boston pitched good ball allowing but two runs, and he was well supported by his teammates. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 x—6 11 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 0
Batteries—Jones and Agnew; Coveleskie, McQuillan, Enzmann and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT DETROIT CLUB, 9 TO 8

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club won a closely contested game here Monday afternoon, when they defeated the Detroit team, 9 to 8. C. Jones worked for the western outfit in the box and was freely hit throughout the nine innings.

All of Detroit's runs were gathered in the sixth inning, when Watson let down. However, the local boxman tightened and heavy hitting in their half of the ninth gave them four tallies and the game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 0 1 0 1 0 0 4—9 10 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0—8 6 5
Batteries—Watson and McAvoy; C. Jones and Spencer.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK CLUB, 4 TO 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chicago American League Baseball Club defeated New York Monday afternoon by the score of 4 to 1 and passed the local club in the league standing. Quinn worked in the box for the visiting team and was very effective, keeping the hits well scattered. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 4—4 11 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 10 1
Batteries—Quinn and Schalk; Caldwell and Walters.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 3 TO 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington American League Baseball Club defeated St. Louis, 3 to 2, in a 13-inning contest here Monday afternoon. Johnson pitched for the local team and was very effective, keeping the 12 hits made off him so well scattered that they resulted in but two runs. His teammates found Rogers for eight hits. Both pitchers were well supported in the field. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13—R. H. E.
Washington 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 3
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 12 1
Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Rogers and Severide.

DELIVERIES REDUCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—As a war economy measure, and one that has been put into effect on the mainland but which has not been necessary in Hawaii until recently, a large number of Honolulu grocery and meat concerns have reduced their deliveries to one a day. There are a number of reasons for the reduction, prominent among which is the depletion of the staffs of the various firms by the draft and volunteer enlisting, and the advance in the price of gasoline and tires.

LARGE ENTRY LIST FOR A.A.U. MEET

Present and Former Champions to Compete in Titular Games to Be Held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be no lack of athletes of championship caliber for the N. A. A. U. track and field championship meet judging from the requests being received by the officials of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union from present title holders and former champions. The titular games this year will be held under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, before an audience of close on to 50,000 sailors, and nothing is being left undone to make the meet the most successful ever held.

Inquiries are being received daily from athletes at the various army camps and naval stations and they all seem anxious to compete in the championships this year.

The field in the sprint races is an illustration of the class of athletes who are expected to compete in the 19 events on the program. The men who are planning to compete in the sprints are: A. E. Ward, William Hayes, of Boston, and Loren Murchinson, of St. Louis, are at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. C. W. Loomis is at Camp Jackson and is in training for the events. J. V. Scholz, of Missouri University, who won the 100-yard dash at the Penn relays in 10s, and Irwin Nahl are in St. Louis and have expressed a desire to compete in the championship hundred, William Ganzmuller, eastern intercollegiate 100-yard champion and Allan Woodring, with a record of 21.3-5s, for 220 yards, will be on the Meadowbrook Club team from Philadelphia. Howard Drew, world's record holder for the 100-yard distance, is now at Des Moines, Ia., and is likely to be among the starters. Charles Hoyt, last year's conference champion is at the Charleston Navy Yard and has been keeping in shape by competing in all of the athletic events held at his station. The Metropolitan district will be represented by Roy Morse and White, of the Salem-Crescent A. C., both of whom have tallied 10s. This season.

There has never been a sprint race run outside of an Olympic championship meet which could boast of a better field of sprinters than the one which promises to start in this meet. While there are not so many good men available for the other events, there will be enough stars to make the competition interesting. For the quarter there will be F. J. Shea of Pittsburgh, the national and intercollegiate champion, who is now taking a course in aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has written to Martin Delaney, coach of the Chicago A. A. to the effect that he is anxious to try for a record at the championships and is training with this in mind; George Derrnell, metropolitan champion, and James O'Brien, metropolitan 300 and 600-yard indoor champion, are at Pelham Bay N. Y. S. T. J. Halpin, former national champion, is at the Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard, and is getting in shape for the quarter.

P. J. Loomis Jr., J. W. Ray, Joseph Irish and D. F. Ahearn, all of whom hold United States titles, are around Chicago and will compete. M. J. Devanney, United States half-mile champion is in charge of athletics at the naval aviation school at M. I. T., and Charlie Pores, United States 5-mile champion is at Pelham Bay N. Y. S. Clinton Larsen expects to defend his title in the running high jump and A. M. Mucks, who is on a farm out west has promised to help the Chicago A. A. win the team championship by competing in the shot and discus.

If Patrick Ryan, hammer and 56-pound weight-throwing champion is unable to obtain a furlough from his duties as a soldier at one of the southern training camps, Lieut. Matthew McGrath of the New York police force and the Olympic champion with the hammer, will be on hand to bring back to the East the championship honors in these two events.

W. B. Overbee, winner of the hop, step and jump at the Penn relays last year with the record leap of 48ft. 4 1/2 in., has written to F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. from the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va., that he is anxious to compete in the meet. G. A. Brondor, United States champion and record holder with the javelin, is student aviator at the Princeton ground school. He has entered for the senior metropolitan championships and as he expects to get through at Princeton on Sept. 7, it is likely that he will be able to make the trip to Chicago.

Edward Knourek, pole-vault champion of the United States, is at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and is vaulting over 12 feet consistently. It is just possible that H. S. Babcock, the Olympic pole-vault champion, will be a competitor at the nationals. Babcock is at one of the aviation fields in Texas and recently won the pole vault and running broad jump at the camp games. Templeton, the all-round athlete from the Pacific Coast is in the same camp with Babcock, and they may make the trip together.

It is not expected that these past and present champions, who are now in the army or navy service, will be in record-breaking form, but their presence in the events will add great interest to the games and will make the competition keen.

CHICAGO LEADS IN LEAGUE RACE

Cubs Increase Their Margin by Winning From Boston While New York Is Defeated

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	73	89	.651
New York	64	47	.576
Pittsburgh	59	53	.525
Cincinnati	55	55	.500
Brooklyn	51	60	.459
Boston	48	63	.432
Philadelphia	48	61	.440
St. Louis	45	69	.394

RESULTS MONDAY

Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 1.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Chicago increased its lead over New York for the leadership of the National League pennant Monday, winning its game from the Boston Braves while New York was defeated by Pittsburgh in the first game of their double-header. The eastern club, however, came back in the second game and won, 2 to 1.

Philadelphia was the only other eastern club to win its game, tallying 7 runs to St. Louis' 1, while Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn, 8 to 4.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN FROM BRAVES, 2 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—Martin pitched the National League Baseball Club to victory over the Boston Braves Monday afternoon, scoring a 2 to 0 shut out. The visiting batters found the Chicago box-man for but three hits which were quite scattered. The scores:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 x—2 9 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Martin and O'Farrell; Crandall and Wilson.

PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK DIVIDE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Club of the National Baseball League defeated the New York Giants in the first game of their double-header here Monday afternoon, 8 to 1. Carlson worked in the box for the victors and proved most effective.

In the second game New York secured a one-run lead in the opening inning and held the advantage throughout the game. Seven hits were registered for New York but they were too scattered to affect the results. The scores:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 1 1 0 2 1 3 0 0 x—8 13 0
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 2
Batteries—Carlson and Schmidt; Smith and Rariden.

SECOND GAME

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
New York 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 0
Batteries—Toney and Rariden; Cooper and Smith.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM BROOKLYN, 8 TO 4

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Reds defeated the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club here Monday afternoon, 8 to 4. Schneider worked in the box for the victors and was opposed by Marquard.

Both pitchers were hit freely throughout the game, but in the fifth inning the local batsmen bunched their hits and tallied five runs. In their half of the ninth, the visitors vainly tried to even the score but succeeded in scoring only one tally. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 x—8 15 0
Brooklyn 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—4 11 2
Batteries—Schneider and Wingo; Marquard and Archer.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM ST. LOUIS CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club won from the local team Monday, 7 to 1. Prendergast pitched for the visitors and was very effective in the tight places. Six hits were scored off him but only one run resulted. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 3—7 9 3
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 4
Batteries—Prendergast and Adams; Ames and Brock.

WARNING ISSUED TO MAINE LANDLORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Me.—More rent profiteering has stirred the people in this section of Maine. It is declared that Stillman Moon, who paid a rental of \$7 a month until recently, has now been required to pay \$5 a week. Sheriff Wilbur C. Oliver declined to evict the Moon family, and the following statement has been received from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:

"This department is informed of the grave situation in the matter of rent profiteering at Bath. Workmen employed in the construction of torpedo-boat destroyers at the Bath Iron Works are frequently being evicted from their homes.

"Unless this practice instantly stops I shall find it necessary to exercise the power granted me under the Urgent Deficiencies Act and may commandeer all properties from which employees of the Bath Iron Works are evicted or threatened with eviction."

LOOK FOR LACK OF FOOTBALL COACHES

General Average of Games This Year Not Expected to Equal That of More Favorable Years With Expert Teachers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Football play, while sustained by a majority of the colleges of the country this autumn, will be staged under conditions and handicaps which would be considered unusual in normal periods. In several sections various intercollegiate sport associations have planned to rescind the rule which has heretofore barred freshmen players from the varsity elevens and the first-year students will be eligible to "make" the big team providing they have the ability to win positions over their senior classmates. Coaches are also going to be scarcer than in pre-war times and many a school and college team will miss its regular mentor when the time arrives to don playing uniforms.

The removal of the ban against the use of freshmen on the varsity teams has been decided to be necessary in a number of the institutions owing to the greatly depleted ranks of the upper classes.

The problem of securing efficient coaches and trainers is a serious one. The increasing demand for men for the service and those allied branches, such as the Y. M. C. A., and similar divisions of war work, has made heavy inroads upon the valuable forces from which these necessary adjuncts to football are recruited. Scores of prominent coaches and trainers are already overseas wearing United States uniforms or those of the organizations maintaining rest and assistance stations behind the fighting lines. Reports from schools and colleges in all parts of the country are to the effect that positions open to trainers and coaches remain vacant, despite every effort to secure former athletes and players to serve in these capacities.

It appears reasonably certain that in view of these existing conditions the general average of football play this season will not equal that of more favorable years, although there are likely to be exceptions to this rule. Nevertheless football is certain to be played at more than 50 per cent of the colleges and schools which have supported teams in past years, and the number of elevens will be greatly augmented by hundreds of cantonment and similar group combinations.

TRACK MEET FOR BOYS IN SERVICE

Attractive List of Events to Be Held on Tech Field Wednesday Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Plans have been completed for an athletic meet to be held on Tech Field, Cambridge, Wednesday afternoon, in which practically every student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Naval Aviation School will have some part. The program is in charge of Charles Squibb, former Harvard University athletic manager and G. V. Brown, athletic director of the first naval district.

The list of events includes a 100-yard dash, shoe race, three-legged race, centipede race, equipment race, chariot race, 100-yard swim, relay race, and relay swimming race. The aquatic events will be held in the Charles River basin from the service float opposite the school. No admission is to be charged and a record attendance is expected.

The chariot race, a feature which has proven popular with the men in the service wherever seen, is expected to attract 500 of the 2000 students in the school. Training for the event has been in progress for many weeks and all of the entrants are in fine shape.

Each of the other events have their partisans as well. In the running event the entries of P. J. Shea and Erdmann, former Middle-West runners of prominence have been received. Some expert swimmers are among the ranks of the student-aviators and the rowing events will not be short of good oarsmen.

This meet is only one more of the many that have made the first naval district the most active district in the service. Some kind of athletic competition has been in progress all summer and prospective plans for the coming football season are now under consideration. The coaching question, it is stated, is all that requires attention, but it is believed that when the call for candidates is issued the coaches will be found ready.

MEMPHIS TO CHANGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Arrangements for the inauguration of a two-platoon system in Memphis, which is to be completed by Sept. 1, are being made by the fire department. The new service will necessitate the increase of the force from 215 to 260 men, additional salaries amounting to \$41,000. This plan will include motorizing seven engine companies and will release 21 horses. The saving in the upkeep of these horses will amount to more than \$7000 yearly.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
SEATS AT SHUMAN'S-PHONE BEACH 1680

BRITISH COLLEGE COURSE PLANNED

Announcement Is Made by Columbia That Term May Be Conducted by British Scholars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A British University term at Columbia as a means of further cementing the friendly relations between the people of the United States and Great Britain will be conducted next spring, if plans at present under way are carried out, according to the annual report of Prof. James C. Egbert, director of the department of extension teaching, who says:

"We are looking forward to entertaining and listening to a group of distinguished professors from the other side during the spring session of the coming year. Because of the war, many of the most distinguished scholars of Great Britain may be released from their university duties and permitted to visit this country. It is hoped that it may be possible to establish a series of courses by the most notable men in educational service in Great Britain for the advantage of those who find it impossible to come in contact with those scholars on the other side."

The department of extension teaching, so this report states, had an enrollment of 6667 students last year. The courses are planned primarily for men and women who can devote only a portion of their time to the pursuit of subjects included in a liberal education of the character and grade of a college or professional school, but without reference to an academic degree; secondly for those who seek to qualify themselves to obtain future academic recognition.

The depletion of war in the numbers of students in the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge is the reason why it is possible that such a course may be arranged for the studiously-inclined public of the United States.

FLOUR FOR FARMERS BRINGING IN WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The United States Food Administration has announced that New England farmers bringing their wheat to the mill may receive flour in exchange on the basis of eight pounds per month for each member of their household or establishment. They may receive a supply of flour for a whole year, that is, until Aug. 1, 1919.

This arrangement, says Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts, was made for New England because it was felt that nearly all of the wheat grown in this section was planted as a patriotic response by the farmers to the government's request for increased wheat production. Wheat grown in New England thus falls in the same category as the products of a war garden.

CALIFORNIA CLUBS DROP HEARST PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The University Club, of San Francisco, which has a large membership made up of graduates of colleges and universities, has dropped the San Francisco Examiner, a Hearst publication, from the list of publications to which it subscribes. No official explanation is given for this action. The Engineers Club, an organization made up of members of the engineering professions, has taken similar action in regard to the San Francisco Examiner. It is announced by the Engineers Club that the organization as a whole took no concerted action, but that the house committee saw fit to drop the club's subscription to the Examiner and did so.

TIDEWATER OILS REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Tidewater Oil Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1918, stockholders proportion of net income \$5,673,241, equal to \$11.20 a share on \$31,900,000 capital stock, compared with net earnings of \$4,976,492 in the corresponding period of 1917.

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LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers for the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

In the service station of a low-priced popular automobile concern in Providence are several conspicuous signs stating, "After Aug. 1 all labor will be charged at the rate of \$1 per hour." When the manager was asked if helpers were rated the same as the mechanics, he replied that the concern made the same charge for all labor, the rate being advanced so that he could hold his men from going elsewhere, and that \$1 had been set as a standard rate to customers to average up the pay of some of the men who received more than that, while the helpers received less.

The charge of \$1 reminded one forcibly of the difference of charges in the city and the country. The standard rate for mowing for the neighbors in the neighborhood is \$1 an hour. In the city \$1 pays for the labor of one experienced man and his tools. In the country the same money pays for one experienced man, two expensive horses and the implement. In this case a mowing machine, also expensive. Why should there be such a difference? The answer is food for thought.

SYED AMEER ALI ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—A luncheon was recently given at Claridge's Hotel by the Indian residents in London to the Imperial War Conference. Syed Ameer Ali presided, and the distinguished company included ministers of the crown and the premiers and ministers of the overseas dominions and Canada, besides many other public men.

Syed Ameer Ali, in the course of a speech, said that the great constitutional changes proposed for India would mark an epoch in her history. He was certain that the policy set forth in Mr. Montagu's report held out the best promise for securing India's political advancement in the near future.

Sir Satyendra P. Sinha replying, said that as a member of the War Cabinet, his chief concern was to bring home to his colleagues the measure it would be necessary to adopt to enable India to be of greater service in the common cause. The war, he said, had shown the necessity of a radical change in the constitution and policy of the Indian Government and in Great Britain's relations with India. The proposals in the report, he said, were the direct result of matters that had become evident in connection with India's task in the present conflict. They aimed at putting India in the way of speedily attaining a form of government which the universal experience of modern civilization had shown to be the only form of political existence consistent with the highest self-evolution of peoples and nations in all the different spheres of their existence.

Continuing, Sir S. P. Sinha said that it was incumbent upon all responsible British statesmen to lend the weight of their influence to help these proposed reforms to materialize with as little delay as possible. He protested emphatically against the use of intemperate language and the substitution of invective and personal abuse for argument and reason on the part of the responsible statesmen in Great Britain in discussing what was the most grave political problem in the whole British Empire; and he uttered a solemn warning against such descriptions of the Indian people as "a vast block of uncivilized peoples," and "a pack of animals outside in the dark waiting to be fed." The people of India, he declared, were wholeheartedly with Great Britain in the war. They did not demand complete self-government at one bound, but they did demand that in the immediate future a definite and substantial step in this direction should be taken.

DISCONTINUANCE OF GERMAN DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The recent action of the Milwaukee School Board in adopting a resolution providing for the elimination of German from the grade schools by the end of the 1918-19 school year, has fallen short of satisfying the mass of Milwaukee taxpayers, who demand that steps be taken to stop the study of German in the grades forthwith.

It is held that the board's policy on the question of German study, ever since the entry of the United States into the war, has been compromising as compared to the straightforward manner in which other cities have acted. It is pointed out that the continuance of German another year means the expenditure of upward of \$70,000 which might go toward making possible a wage advance for teachers, which is now denied them because of a shortage of funds.

The general council of Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, which comprises 400 chapters, has adopted a resolution, declaring that it is the sense of the

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rt. Hon. Charles Augustin Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, who has left London for Rome, where a great reception is being prepared for him, has held his present office since Sept. 9, 1917. He has been a member of Parliament for the Bodmin division of Cornwall since 1916, and has also officiated as sheriff and alderman of London, both of which offices are a sine qua non for intending candidates for the Lord Mayoralty. Mr. Hanson, who was at one time high sheriff for the county of Cornwall, is a Cornishman, and was educated at Fowey.

Everett W. Lord, appointed by the United States Secretary of Labor to be State Director of Employment and Director of the Public Service Reserve for Massachusetts, is dean of the College of Business Administration at Boston University, and an educator widely known. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico by President Roosevelt in 1902, serving in this capacity for six years. He was awarded a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for his investigation of child labor conditions. Recently he was appointed a member of the National Committee on Education. Dean Lord organized the College of Business Administration at Boston University, and has been its dean since 1913.

Maj.-Gen. Henry P. McCain, U. S. A., who has been assigned to command the twelfth division, being formed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., is adjutant-general of the United States Army. Since the war started, he has been an important adviser of the national Administration and of Congress. General McCain graduated from the United States Military Academy, receiving his appointment to the school from Mississippi, his native state. He was made adjutant-general on Aug. 27, 1914, with the rank of brigadier-general, and became a major-general on Oct. 6, 1917. At the time of the Spanish-American war he was on duty in Alaska, and went to the Philippines with his command, where he saw active service.

Charles A. Otis, the chief of the resources and conversion division of the United States War Industries Board, who is to explain to New England manufacturers this week the work the board is doing in supplying war matériel and equipment to the various departments of the federal government, is president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. By profession he is a banker. He also is a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He originated the Cleveland plan of organizing the industrial resources of the country by means of which non-essential industries are being converted into war-plants. While secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce he organized the Northwestern Ohio industries in support of the government, and his idea so appealed to the War Industries Board that he was selected to place the whole United States upon a similar footing. Since he assumed his new office in May, Mr. Otis has divided the country into 29 industrial regions, to aid in prosecution of the war.

MEMBERS OF GERMAN ALLIANCE DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Herald, a newspaper printed in the German language, has printed an editorial against the senatorial inquiry of the National German-American Alliance, in which it defends the members of that organization by saying: "They were just as ignorant of what went on in the headquarters of the alliance as they were ignorant of the fact that the unnumbered thousands of dollars which they collected and begged in their bazaars for relief for families of German soldiers—so far as they were sent to the German Ambassador in Washington—never got to Germany, but were used for propaganda in our own country." The Herald complains that the investigating committee did not announce its reasons for recommending the revocation of the alliance charter.

NEW TIMBER ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—By the Timber Order, 1918, dated July 16, 1918, the Board of Trade have prepared for the introduction of a rationing scheme for imported softwood timber which will commence on July 22. A schedule of maximum prices for imported timber will be issued, but will not apply to existing stocks which will still be subject to the previous regulations as to price. Stocks which under previous regulations may not be sold at prices above those ruling at Jan. 31, 1917, are to be notified to the Controller of Timber Supplies for his decision as to the price at which they may be sold. The permit system is extended to home-grown converted timber on lines somewhat similar to those which have for over a year applied to imported softwood. Other matters dealt with include the position of timber on estates which are about to be sold, also sales of timber by auction and by tender. Particulars of the new form of application for permits for home-grown or imported timber have already appeared in the timber press and may be had on application to the Controller of Timber Supplies, Branch 2, at 80 Newman-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W. 1.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

The Missing Pipeline

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Two or three years ago Chicago was told by engineers who seemed to understand their business that in a little while the industries of this great city and greater manufacturing district would be run by powdered coal, pulverized at the mines and forced through huge pipe lines, with the aid of either air or water, to the place of use. Where are those projects now? Never on earth were they so much needed. Industrial coal by the pipe-line route would set free tens of thousands of freight cars, relieve the strain on the railroads, assure a supply of fuel for the coming winter and generally work a whole handful of beneficent miracles. Were the engineers altogether wrong when they predicted this development, or were they just over-enthusiastic about the speed with which it would take place? Probably the latter. Engineering predictions have a way of coming true if you give 'em time enough, though there are some exceptions even to this liberal rule. But what a pity that this transformation in handling our fuel supply, if it is to come at all, couldn't come now!

Fruits of Lucy Stone's Work

THE EVENING POST (New York City)—Side by side with a Boston account of the celebration of the Lucy Stone centenary, appears a notice of work done this summer by the Women's Municipal League of Boston. This would have pleased the pioneer more than any record of honor to herself. The League has conducted 25 language classes throughout the city for foreign-born women ignorant of English. A 20-lesson course for 10 weeks is planned to give the average immigrant woman a working vocabulary. One class is conducted in an attractive cottage center owned by the League, where there are also classes in cooking and gardening. Opportunities to learn English in school or factory come more frequently to men than to women, and the Boston organization has a large field in its Italian, Lithuanian, Armenian and Russian colonies. To many an ambitious young woman from one of them the door to education and wide usefulness must seem far more tightly barred than it did to Lucy Stone when she worked her way to and through Oberlin.

"Pennsylvania Dutch"

DETROIT FREE PRESS—"Pennsylvania Dutch," that curious combination of German, English and Yankee, which since Revolutionary times has developed in parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is going into the discard. For more than a century it has been growing, just as languages always grow, with use. It has corrupted words, made words, created forms, one might say a grammar of its own. It has not, it is true, produced a literature. But it has been the speech of a considerable number of persons in their homes. It long since ceased to be recognizable as German, and English it never was. In it, students tell us, are mingled German, English, Welsh, French and even Gaelic words. "Pennsylvania Dutch" has been the dialect of those German disciples of Peter Menno who came to America, some of them in pre-Revolution days, seeking religious liberty and political freedom. Some of these went into Ohio during Revolution days, others into Canada, some as late as Civil War days. Their religious beliefs contributed to isolation. And they were largely an agricultural people. Now the world has gone forth among the Mennonites that it is no longer patriotic to speak "Pennsylvania Dutch," and as fast and as thoroughly as possible these unbelievers in war are discarding the speech of their childhood and home associations. The task is not an impossible one for them, since all or nearly all of them have had some experience in the common schools. From among them 8000 young men have gone overseas to fight the oppressors of their ancestors and the barbarians who threaten their own liberties. The banning of "Pennsylvania Dutch" is an impressive object lesson to all Americans. Let's all resolve to speak English.

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ROADHOUSE MAN WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mark Gumpert, who operates a roadhouse in St. Louis suburbs, and who is constantly being charged with violations of the closing law, has been notified by the Food Administration that if the closing law

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ARNOLD BENNETT'S
COMEDY, "THE TITLE"By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Title," a comedy in three acts by Arnold Bennett, produced at the Royalty Theatre, London. The cast:

Mr. Culver Mr. C. Aubrey Smith
John Culver Mr. Leslie Howard
Tranto Mr. Martin Lewis
Sampson Straight Mr. Nigel Playfair
Mrs. Culver Miss Eva Moore
Hildegard Culver Miss Joyce Carey
Miss Starkey Miss Gertrude Sterroll
Parlor Maid Miss Archie Varre

LONDON, England.—Mrs. Culver badly wanted to be "my lady," and Mr. Culver had strong views about accepting a title. The honors list, he maintained, was made up mainly of disreputables and nonentities, with an occasional celebrity or decent citizen, like himself, to give an appearance of respectability to the thing. The ordinary man runs his finger down the list, skips the names he does not know, comes upon someone he does, and says: "Dear me, it is not so bad, after all." That was the way it was done, and he, Mr. Culver, who had lived a blameless life prior to the war, declined to see his name side by side with so and so and so and so. But Mrs. Culver had all the arts of the dear little wife, and Miss Eva Moore, who knows almost everything there is to be known about the art of acting, gave him neither rest nor mercy. Then Mr. Culver had an indispensable secretary who refused to stay any longer in his service if she could not call him "Sir Arthur." It was altogether a dreadful position for a poor man with ideals, and if Mr. Bennett had not given him a keen sense of humor he would probably have succumbed at once.

However, he had not to fight alone. His two very modern children, Hildegard and John, share his opinion. John does not want to go back to school as the son of a rotten baronet. In fact by threatening to join the flying corps he might have won the day, if a certain character had not turned up in the last act. Hildegard, under the pseudonym, Sampson Straight, had been writing brilliantly slashing articles in Mr. Tranto's paper. And the government proposed, in the event of Culver's refusing a title, to offer the same to the unknown Sampson. But when the real Sampson Straight, an ex-convict, turns up, to save the situation Mr. Culver is induced to accept the baronetcy.

"The Title" is so full of good things, things that one sees every day in the newspapers, that a first-night audience was kept in a state of delight from start to finish. Through the mouths of Mr. Culver and Tranto, principally, Mr. Arnold Bennett slashes away, right and left, but with the deft hand of an expert. You almost felt he had a mission to let the world know what a stupid ass he thought it, and used the theater for that purpose. Governments, the professions, and especially the profession of journalism, husbands and wives, deceiving and self-deceived, all have their turn. It is capital fun, and to Mr. Arnold Bennett, with his trained eye and hand, it must be fairly easy work. It is doubtful if an ordinary audience will enjoy the wit as wholeheartedly as the audience on the first night did, but there are Miss Eva Moore's cajoleries to amuse everybody, and very good sport they are.

If "The Title" is thin as a play, it has enough stuff in it to give opportunities to all the actors. Mr. Aubrey Smith makes the most of every line, and his despairing fight with Mrs. Culver is most diverting to watch. As a young newspaper proprietor, with uncles who own all the other newspapers, Mr. Martin Lewis says all the good things he has to say with the ease of an experienced actor. You do not quite believe that Miss Joyce Carey is capable of writing the slashing articles we hear about, but she acts very charmingly, and you easily swallow the rest. As a precocious boy, Mr. Leslie Howard is very good. And Miss Sterroll looked the perfect secretary she was supposed to be.

JACINTO BENAVENTE,
SPANISH DRAMATIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something elusive about the art of Jacinto Benavente, the Spanish dramatist. Just because he is so protean in his dramatic moods—because he refuses to let himself be pinned down, like some entomological specimen, to a particular species—it is possible, upon superficial examination of his numerous works, to make him out whatever personal prejudice desires to have him be. Read a masterpiece like "Los Interiores Creados" (which has been excellently translated into English under the title, "The Bonds of Interest," by John Garrett Underhill, representative in the United States and Canada of the Spanish Authors Society) and you are sure that Benavente is a satirist who can handle symbolism in a way to make it full of contemporary, and indeed universal, application. Read "La Malquerida" ("The Ill-Beloved"), also available in English from the same careful pen, and you are ready to believe that Benavente is a master of character study. Now the Spaniard is an adept at writing for a children's theater which was founded largely through his efforts, and which failed only because the Spanish public did not realize the importance of such an institution; now he is a cynical genius, ready to accept the worst in life with a sneering glitter in his eyes. But just at the moment when you have so accepted him you come upon a play like "Autumn Roses" that fairly throbs with a deep, abiding human sympathy—almost with the "lesson"

that tolerance and pardon are the
great virtues.

There is little, however, of the lesson-giver in Benavente. And, if we must arrive at some classification of this protean spirit, the truth would be that he is not any one of the specific types of dramatist above suggested; he is all of them, and more. He has rejuvenated the Spanish drama.

Eccegaray, who for so long dominated the Spanish stage before Benavente, was also many-sided in his interests; he was mathematician, publicist, orator, dramatist, bridge-structure expert and what not; yet with all this, of his scores of dramas only a few remain, foremost among them "El Gran Galeoto." Eccegaray was, in comparison with Benavente, limited in means, impeded by the legacy of romanticism, too much concerned in his realistic attempts with propagating moral views. He was, perhaps, a transitional writer. In Benavente, however, the transition is not only completed, but makes a stride toward a new era. Here, as so often before, the powerful influence of France is strongly felt. Yet Benavente is Spanish of the Spanish; whatever he has absorbed in the nature of foreign influence he has made completely his own.

True to type, Benavente in his activities spreads over numerous fields. He is one of his country's most charming journalists, and his "table-talk" is genuinely worthy of that preservation in book form with which it has been honored. He has translated works from the Catalan, from the French and from the English. His love of Shakespeare (one native critic calls him the best critic of the Elizabethan that has yet appeared in Spain) has led him to adapt a couple of the history of the Spanish drama, and to undertake a translation of the complete works. In his earlier days he traveled extensively, and for a time is said to have been a circus master in Russia. He is also an actor of no mean parts, and has often appeared in the attractive rôle of Crispin, in "The Bonds of Interest."

Jacinto Benavente was born in Madrid, into a family which, fortunately, was able to secure the son against the distractions of poverty. Young Benavente was intended by his parents for the law, but happily for the history of the Spanish drama, he did not take kindly to the heavy tomes. Instead (and here we come upon still another side of the writer's many-faceted career) he burst into poetry with a volume that in no manner reveals the path-blazer of the future. Naturally there is more than one verse in the collection which throws light upon the dramatist's later career; but as verse it is quite in the accepted order; there is nothing that indicates the man who is soon to renew the glories of the Spanish drama and disconcert public and critics alike.

Benavente never clutters his plays with minute stage directions; he believes, he has said in an interview, in leaving the actor quite free to sink himself into the part, and that the actual text will suggest to the intelligent actor the natural gestures to be employed in the situation; for the same reason he remains away from rehearsals, fearing to interfere with the actor's natural conception of the part. Asked to name his favorite play, he indicated "Señora Ama"; in this he is not alone, although, as in the case of any writer who has showered his contemporaries with profuse gifts of art, there are divers opinions.

Benavente's plays to date run into the seventies. In these are included a variety of types, ranging all the way from an incisive scene like "La Verdad" through comedies of two acts or more, to profound masterpieces like "Los Interiores Creados" and "La Malquerida."



Miss Eva Moore

Appearing in Arnold Bennett's New Comedy, "The Title"

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plays new to New York opening here this week, include "Under Orders" at the Eltinge, a drama by Berte Thomas, which has already been reviewed in these columns, under the title of "Out of Hell," at the time of its London production, and under the title of "My Boy" at the time of the American premier in New Haven. In New Haven, Miss Effie Shannon played the same rôle she now acts, and David Powell had the rôle now played by Shelley Hull.

Wednesday evening, Miss Marjorie Rambeau opens at the Republic Theatre in "Where Poppies Bloom," a drama adapted from the French by Roi Cooper Megrue. The cast includes Pedro de Cordoba, Lewis Stone, Percival Knight, and Will Deming. Thursday, the Hippodrome opens with its usual large-scale spectacle, which will be entitled "Everything."

Friday, at the Harris Theater, witnesses a new play of Jewish life by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, entitled "Why Worry," with Miss Fannie Brice in the leading rôle. "Yip, Yip, Yaphank" is enjoying a week of popularity at the Century as much because it is for the benefit of the new Community House at Camp Upton. The play, both words and music, was written by Sergt. Irving Berlin, U. S. R., and is produced with the sanction and sponsorship of Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell. All the characters are played by soldiers from Camp Upton.

It is noticeable in every musical show that chorus men are either lacking altogether, or else too few to count. Indeed, the managers are announcing as an attraction, "No Chorus Men." So the world war makes for one other achievement.

Gregory Kelly has returned to the rôle of William Sylvanus Baxter in Tarkington's successful play, "Seventeen."

In a circular letter to local producers, George Arliss outlines a scheme to discover new actors of talent, as well as good but untired plays. The following excerpts from his communication explain his mission: "From time to time a concerted effort is made to discover new talent among the rising generation of players and dramatic authors. These efforts are often fruitless. I have taken counsel with Otis Skinner, George Tyler, B. Iden Payne, Charles Coburn and Grant Mitchell, and I believe we have evolved a plan that is workable. I am asking for your cooperation. It is, briefly, this: To give private rehearsals of plays, that they may be seen by managers. The three or four principal parts will be played by actors of distinction who are appearing in New York. The remainder of the cast will be filled by young professional players anxious to be seen by New York managers. Thus an author submits a play to a manager. The manager is half inclined to produce it, but is in doubt. With our theater annex in existence the manager would decide to give it one of our dress rehearsals. The manager will have the opportunity of supplying his own producer. Only a limited number of subscribers would be permitted to attend. They would send their opinions in sealed envelopes. The actual title could be withheld until ultimate production."

The United States War Department, through the theater division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has made arrangements with David Belasco and David Warfield for the latter to tour the Liberty Theater circuit in "The Auctioneer," opening early in September.

'GARDEN OF PARADISE'
REVIVED IN CHICAGOSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

"The Garden of Paradise," a play by Edward Sheldon, revived at the Studebaker Theater, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1918. The cast:

Merman Emperor John L. Shine
Empress Dowager His Mother.
Alice Augarde Butler
The Princess Thora Florence Wollerson
The Princess Lona Enid Morel
The Princess Swanilda Cathleen Nesbitt
Emperor of the Crabs Wallis Clark
Captain of the Guard Joseph Stanhope
Master of Ceremonies Wilbur DeRouge
Sea Witch Gilda Varese
King of the Blue Mountains Alexander Onslow

Chicago, Ill.—Great as has been the charm for younger folk, and even for children of a larger growth, of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, there has been no unseemly rush on the part of dramatists to turn them into the products of the stage. Evidently Edward Sheldon believes that his brother playwrights have overlooked an important field. On Aug. 12 he unfolded at the Studebaker Theater a version of "The Little Mermaid," that pretty legend in which the young daughter of the Sea King gives up her tongue to the witch in exchange for limbs and a chance to win the love of the prince whom she had rescued when a storm destroyed his vessel and its crew.

Although Mr. Sheldon adhered more or less closely to the Danish author's story, he had, perforce, to modify the nature of the bargain which the little mermaid made with the sorceress of the sea; for if his heroine had been forced to part with her tongue in the first division of the piece, there would have been difficulties in the matter of spreading the romanticism of the tale before the people in the house. So Swanilda—that is the name which Mr. Sheldon gave to his heroine—retains her speech, but she promises the witch that, failing to marry the prince, she will return to the former's unpleasant quarters at the bottom of the sea to be turned into a toad.

There may be those, perhaps, who wonder what an entertainment entitled "The Garden of Paradise" has to do with the adventures of a mermaid who loses her tail and who falls in love as soon as she has her legs. But should be remembered that the mermaid yearns for immortality as well as for a prince and the dénouement of the fairy tale as well as Mr. Sheldon's adaptation of it consists in the apotheosis of Swanilda, who, as she is to be observed at the Studebaker Theater, makes a dignified entrance to Paradise with the assistance of two angels and some solemn business invented by Robert Edmund Jones.

There is much that is attractive in "The Garden of Paradise" and there will be more after the piece has been pruned here and there and the hawk-eyed stage manager has worked his will with certain features of the piece that savor of vaudeville rather than of romantic drama. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the production is its mise-en-scène. Mr. Jones has made a much more vivid appeal to the eye with his pictures than Mr. Sheldon has made to the ear with his words. The latter, to be sure, lie upon a rather higher plane than the text of the average Drury Lane Christmas pantomime, but that is not much more than a pallid commendation of the labors of the clever man who put together "Romance."

There is music, too, in "The Garden of Paradise"—music which has been distilled from such compositions as Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel," Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," the song of the over-sea marchants in Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," and other things.

Miss Cathleen Nesbitt is the protagonist of the little mermaid. Her version of that artless heroine is attractive to the eye and to the ear. At one point Miss Nesbitt dances to the languorous strain of Sibelius' "Valse Triste." The prince—Mr. Sheldon will have it that he is a king—is played by Alexander Onslow, a rhetorical exponent. A rather appealing picture of a girlish queen is presented by Irene Haisman.

AMERICAN NOTES

Rehearsals have begun for "Mr. Barnum," the comedy which Thomas A. Wise wrote with Harrison Rhodes, and which Mr. Wise played to approval of stock company audiences this summer in Toronto. The piece is to be an early season attraction at the Criterion Theater, New York, under the management of Charles B. Dillingham.

Leo Ditrichstein has begun rehearsing a play he has written with A. E. Thomas, to be called "The Star," and presented under the management of Coban & Harris at the Tremont Theater, Boston, the evening of Sept. 16.

Hereafter players who go abroad and appear for the entertainment of the United States soldiers will be given due public recognition. Winthrop Ames, of America's Over There Theater League, announces that the leading producing managers of the country have agreed to note this patriotic service by inserting the following line on the program of any production in which these players may subsequently appear:

"Has played for the American troops in France through America's Over There League."

"The league is recruiting 50 players a month to entertain our boys overseas," explained Mr. Ames, "and it seems only fair that those who are

patriotic enough to undertake this service for a soldiers' wage should have some recognition. The credit will be given to those who have acted abroad for at least three months."

The Buffalo Theater at Camp Upton, the only Negro theater in the country on the Liberty Circuit, outside of the one at Camp Funston, is to have a new manager in the person of Charles C. Perry, manager of the Strand, one of the largest picture houses in Milwaukee. Mr. Perry has had extensive theatrical experience, both as actor and manager, and is also a writer of note on matters pertaining to the theater. He is consigned by the officials of the Training Camp Commission as a distinct acquisition to the managerial staff. While primarily used for a Negro playhouse, the Buffalo Theater is attended at present by 80 per cent of white soldiers, due to the fact that Negro increments have not yet replaced the units sent overseas. Mr. Perry will succeed Arthur Lester Smith of Washington.

Harry Neville of New York, stage director for the past six years for Miss Marie Tempest, has been appointed dramatic director at Camp Grant by the commission. Mr. Neville comes from Australia, and has played practically every English-speaking country in the world. For a time after his arrival in this country, he was a director of the Pollard Opera Company.

Mme. Olga Petrova plans to return to the stage in a drama by herself and W. E. Roberts.

In the musical comedy company which Charles Dillingham will offer next season, with Miss Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorne, will be Clifton Crawford and Doyle & Dixon. The music will be by Ivan Caryll.

Miss Alexandra Carlisle is to begin a Chicago engagement in "The Country Cousin" on Sept. 1 at the Blackstone. Other Chicago openings on or about the same date are "The Rainbow Girl" at the Illinois; Fred Stone in "Jack o' Lantern" at the Colonial; "Polly with a Past" at Powers'.

Miss Patricia Collinge is to appear this season in "Tillie," a dramatization of "Tillie, the Menonite Maid," by Helen R. Martin.

The Drama League of Chicago is giving weekly entertainments on the municipal pier. Polish night was observed on July 28. Eleven choirs contributed to the program and joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Folk dancing by groups of children was another feature.

"Charley's Aunt" is to be revived for a tour of the United States this season.

'THREE FACES EAST'
'MYSTERY' WAR PLAYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Three Faces East," a play of the secret service, by Anthony Paul Kelly, staged by Sam Forrest for Coban & Harris, at the Coban & Harris Theater, New York City, evening of Aug. 13, 1918. The cast:

Kugler Joseph Selman
Holmes Violet Heming
Colonel Mrs. J. Fairbanks
Captain Lidchow Otto Niemeyer
George Bennett Charles Harbury
Lieut. Arthur Bennett Frank Westerton
Valdar Emmett Corrigan
Thompson Herbert Evans
Mrs. George Bennett Marion Grey
Dorothy Grace Ade
Miss Risdon Cora Witherspoon
Hewlett Harry Lambert
Yeats Frank Sheridan
Brixton David L. Leonard
Lieut. Frank Bennett William Jeffrey
Nurse Marie Hene
NEW YORK, N. Y.—He is a wise theatrical manager who recognizes that the American public loves a guessing match or a jigsaw puzzle.

Herein indeed lies the reason for the welcome given to "Three Faces East." From first to last the audience is kept guessing who the German spy is in the case and again and again the audience is forced upon a false scent. No less than four of the characters are suspected of the doubtful honor, with the result that the question, Who is the man? holds the interest until the end.

As a play "Three Faces East" has little to commend it. Mr. Kelly, who has had no little success as a writer of moving picture scenarios, has, strange to say, given his play little action worthy of the name. It starts promisingly enough with a prologue laid in Berlin, in which Hélène, a German spy, is ordered to England by submarine on a very important mission. Arrived in London and placed in the house of an English Cabinet officer, she comes into contact with members of the German and British intelligence bureaux. From then until the end, plot and counter-plot interweave to keep the audience mystified as to the real position of practically all the characters. In the second act alone we are led to believe that first a character is German, then English, then German again. To tell the story would be to destroy the whole value of the play. Its interest must lie in the success which its author has achieved in leaving even experienced theatergoers in the dark.

The cast is able and in some instances excellent. Miss Violet Heming's characterization of Hélène, Berlin's messenger, is sympathetic throughout. Her charm again stands her in good stead, and her diction is improving. Emmett Corrigan as the plotting butler presents an intense study of intrigue. Miss Marion Grey as the wife of a Cabinet Minister and mother of an aviator does a good bit. In the second act an air raid over London is effectively represented. Enthusiasm is often aroused during the action by references to the participa-

tion of the United States in the war.
As a patriotic "mystery" play, "Three
Faces East" may be accounted a success
in the vein of topical melodrama.BYRON'S "MANFRED"
AT DRURY LANESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Stage Society, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Beecham, have made another of their interesting if "uncommercial" experiments in reviving Byron's "Manfred" at Drury Lane. While it needed no special matinee to prove that Byron's tragedy is not for the stage, yet its superb monologues are not ungrateful material for the actor schooled in the tradition of acting with the voice, granted an audience that is well disposed. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe carried the burden of the title rôle commendably, and had the advantage of looking the part of the gloomy hero. But with the best of acting, if acting is the term to be used in connection with a performance of "Manfred," Byron's poem is scarcely to be thought of in the theater without its accompaniment of Schumann's exquisite music; although never more than when the score and text are given together it is clearer that the composer was not truly inspired by Byron. The delicacy and hopefulness characteristic of nearly all that Schumann wrote scarcely matches the turpid and morbid numbers of Byron. Indeed the performance of the music by Sir Thomas Beecham's orchestra was easily the pleasantest element in the performance, although more than once the listeners found much satisfaction in the admirable vocal work of Mr. Doré Lewin-Manning in the part of the Abbot. Other rôles were spoken or sung satisfactorily by Miss Evelyn Walsh Hall, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Catherine Willard, Miss Beatrice Filmer, Mr. Patrick Kirwin, Mr. Orlando Barnett and Mr. Ernest Meads. The profits of the two performances went respectively to Lady Islington's Pro Patria Day Nursery and to the Duchess of Marlborough's Children's Jewel Fund.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—"Marmaduke," at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, is to be followed in August by "The Freedom of the Seas," by Walter Hackett. This is another war play. In it Mr. Dennis Eadie is a naval officer, and Mr. James Carew an alien. Among other actors who appear are Mr. Sydney Valentine, Mr. Holman Clark and Mr. Charles Groves. The heroine is Miss Billie Carlotta, who is now appearing in "Fair and Warmer," but has been released by Sir Alfred Butt.

On Aug. 5 Mr. Percy Hutchinson opens the Queen's Theater with Mrs. Clifford Mills' play, "The Luck of the Navy," playing the part of a naval lieutenant, with Mr. Alfred Bishop as an admiral. The heroine will be Miss Mary Glynn.

Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) begins her season at the St. James on Sept. 2 with the successful American play, "Eyes of Youth."

Before very long a second edition of "Box of Tricks" will be produced at the London Hippodrome, with new songs and scenes.

After 102 performances in London, "Be Careful, Baby," has gone on tour.

The council of the Actor's Association are desirous of having a complete record of the names of those actors who joined up before conscription.

SOLDIERS' THEATERS

Comedy songs, Negro melodies and specialties featured the Negro minstrel given at Camp Travis, Texas, last week. All the actors were Negroes. The show was the idea of Maj. Clarence L. Tinker, assisted by Lieut. P. R. Martin, with Wade Boteler, dramatic director of the Liberty Theater.

Camp Beauregard staged last week a theatrical offering. Under the patronage of Maj.-Gen. H. C. Hodges Jr., the officers of the third division cast and prepared this performance of "Beauregard Follies."

"Polly with a Past," with the original New York cast, including Ina Clare, is to appear at some of the Liberty theaters.

With the closing performances last week of the Vaudo-Comedy Company at Camp Pike, the summer season of musical comedy and vaudeville performances at the Liberty Theater came to a close. Feature pictures will be the offering until the fall season starts.

J. Howard Reber, in charge of bookings for the Blue Circuit of Liberty theaters, will secure attractions for the coming Liberty Theater season from the following managers: Klaw & Erlanger, Daniel Frohman, the Shuberts Company, Henry W. Savage, John Cort, Oliver Morosco, B. F. Keith Company, A. H. Woods, E. F. Albee, the United Booking Company and Coban & Harris.

R. R. Smith, director of Liberty theaters, Washington, D. C., has completed arrangements to build a Liberty amphitheater, seating 3200, at Las Casas, San Juan, Porto Rico. This theater will be in charge of Alexander Goldman of San Juan and will show motion pictures for the present. The camp has an estimated population of 1300 men.

NEW COMEDY BY
STUART WALKERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

"Jonathan Makes A Wish," a play in three acts by Stuart Walker, produced for the first time on any stage at the Murat Theater, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1918. The cast:

Aunt Letitia Judith Lowry
Susan Sample Beatrice Maude
Uncle Nathaniel George Gaul
Uncle John Almsmith Arnold
Jonathan Gregory Kelly
Mile, Perrault Margaret Mower
Hank Edgar Stehli
Albert Peet Joseph Graham
Mary Elizabeth Black
John III. John Talbott

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stuart Walker, essaying the rôle of author once more, finds the source of his inspiration in youth. As producer, he set upon the stage Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen," and now, himself the playwright, he brings into the theater another pleasant portrayal of a boy's dreams, hopes, ambitions and sentiments. Mr. Walker's hero, however, is of an age that lies midway between Barrie's "Peter Pan" and Mr. Tarkington's "Seventeen." He is, to be exact, fourteen—the age, as Mr. Walker has it, of dreams, the "impressionable age," when a smile and a word of sympathy and encouragement may send him on to victory while stupid and unfeeling opposition may make of him a wavering, uncertain and unhappy failure.

Gently, with delicacy and understanding, Mr. Walker lays bare the heart of a boy. And his boy is typical. There is nothing strikingly unusual or exceptional about Jonathan. On the contrary, he is no more than average. Jonathan lives with his uncle, a stern and austere man who pursuing the phantom he calls his "duty," insists upon regulating the affairs of the members of his family. It is Uncle John's firm conviction that "he knows best." Accordingly, he would make a civil engineer of Jonathan when Jonathan, following his own swiftly developing inclinations, would make of himself a playwright and actor.

His love for the stage is inherited. His mother, declining to bend her will to Uncle John's, left the family home and played her brief hour upon the stage. And Jonathan's uncle Nathaniel, likewise refusing to follow Uncle John's directions, ran away from home at seventeen. Uncle John, however, has unfortunately learned nothing from these two events. Uncle Nathaniel, coming back to his boyhood home—a successful and contented man—discovers in Jonathan's experience a repetition of his own. It is on the heels of his return that Jonathan attempts to run away. He finds means of escape through an upper window, but, in the attempt, he falls and is injured.

Then follows an act recounting the hallucinations of Jonathan's delirium. He is no longer only fourteen, but is twenty—a tramp, begging his way along the highways with his acquaintance, the homeless wanderer, Hank. It is an act of delicacy and gentleness, of poetry and vision.

In the final act Jonathan has recovered. Six weeks have passed, but, though others have realized that Jonathan has suffered mentally as well as physically, Uncle John is still insistent upon Jonathan's following his decree. Jonathan protests, but his objections are made in vain. Finally, his protest takes substantial form in his declaration that he will no longer remain beneath Uncle John's roof. So with his Uncle Nathaniel, who understands him and sympathizes with him, he leaves his old home. Indeed, the two run away together.

There can be little question of the success of Mr. Walker's new play. It has been brilliantly written, and it is also brilliantly played. Gregory Kelly, who stands prominently on the American stage as an actor of youth—as he proved in "Seventeen"—portrays the part of Jonathan sensitively. George Gaul's portrait of Uncle Nathaniel and Almsworth Arnold's characterization of Uncle John are both splendidly drawn. As Aunt Letitia, who understands better than circumstances permit her to say, Judith Lowry presents a character that is vividly real and effective. A delightful bit is presented by Edgar Stehli, as the tramp, Hank, Beatrice Maude and Margaret Mower both distinguish themselves.

B. Iden Payne's first production at the Belmont Theater, New York, is to be called "Crops and Croppers," and is said to picture the adventures of city women as farm helpers.

John Prescott has been assigned permanent manager at Camp Taylor, Ky., and Mr. Clarence W. McKain, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., is manager at Camp McClellan, succeeding J. C. Sutherland, resigned.

Miss Nora Bayes will make her first appearance in "Look Who's Here," Aug. 30, at Trenton, N. J. The piece is by Harry B. Smith with music by A. Baldwin Sloane, and the company is to include Hal Forde, Irving Fisher, Al Field, Arthur Deacon, Florence Morrison and Mercetta Esmond.

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Golden Promises

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS THE setting sun suffuses the sky and gilds the clouds, so Christian Science spreads its golden promises before the waiting world. Night may intervene and shadows trail through the valleys, but the promise of the evening will be kept in the morning, and light will surely come with the dawn. The scientific certainty of Christian Science distinguishes it from other religious systems. It keeps its promises; indeed it goes far beyond human expectation because its works are divinely planned. Nothing is too good to be true where God is concerned. The farthest flight of human imagination halts far short of spiritual possibilities. Let the oppressed and the suppressed conceive of a summum bonum made up of perfect health, never-failing happiness and strength, unstinted supply, intelligence which cannot err, ever-flowing life, matchless love, and completeness exempt from the laws of the flesh, and even this seeming sum total would lack something in comparison with the golden promises of Christian Science. That lack would be due to the inherent limitation of the human mind where things spiritual are concerned. Isaiah perceived this, when he declared: "For since the beginning of the world have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him."

There is always, therefore, a degree of greater good "for him that waiteth," for the receptive Christian, which is hidden from material sense but perceptible to spiritual sense. There is promised to every one who wishes to open the door to the Messiah or Christ the vision of perfect God, perfect man, and perfect universe. This is the vision which has come with varying intensity and clearness to all the great pioneers in the realm of spiritual understanding. It came to Melchizedek and whosoever keeps intact the understanding of the Christ. Truth, is thereby made "a priest for ever after in the order of Melchizedek," as the Psalmist sang. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews further describes the Messiah or Christ which came to Melchizedek as "Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God; abideth a priest continually." This is indeed a golden promise of a priesthood "far more excellent than the priests of Aaron's order," as the subheading of the seventh chapter of Hebrews reads in the Oxford text of the Authorized Version of the Bible. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 333): "Throughout all generations both before and after the

Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ. Truth, Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love. The divine image, idea, or Christ was, is, and ever will be inseparable from the divine Principle, God."

In due time a glorious glimpse of "the Messiah, or Christ," came to Mary Baker Eddy, and her revelation of the perfection of reality was set down for all mankind in the textbook of Christian Science. Therefore this Science offers to all sincere seekers today the golden promises of their highest hope. To the sick and sinning it offers cure, to the wayward and outcast the understanding of their real nature, and to the bereaved the ever-present presence of divine Mind and Mind's idea—man. Christian Science gilds the clouds with a lining which is more precious than silver. In the very hour of the storm it spans the heavens of human expectation with the bow of promise, in accordance with God's covenant with Noah: "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud."

Wigs in New England in 1701

Having last night heard that Josiah Willard had cut off his hair (a very full head of hair) and put on a wig, I went to him this morning. Told his Mother what I came about, and she called him. I enquired of him what Extremity had forced him to put off his own hair, and put on a wig? he answered, none at all. But said that his hair was straight, and that it parted behind. Seem'd to argue that men might as well shave their hair off their head, as off their face. I answered . . . God seems to have ordained our hair as a Test to see whether we can bring our minds to be content at his finding; or whether we would be our own Carvers, Lords, and come no more at him. . . . Pray'd him to read the Tenth Chapter of the Third Book of Calvin's Institutions. . . . Told him that it was condemned by a Meeting of Ministers at Northampton in Mr. Stoddard's house when the said Josiah was there. . . . He seem'd to say would leave off his wig when his hair was grown. I spake to his father of it a day or two after; he thanked me that had discouraged his son, and told me that when his hair was grown to cover his ears, he promised to leave off his wig. If he had known of it, would have forbidden him. His Mother heard him talk of it; but was afraid positively to forbid him lest he should do it, and so be more faulty. From Judge Sewall's Diary (quoted in "The Heart of the Puritans").

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Polperro, a Cornish Fishing Village

There are three ways by which one may arrive at the tiny Cornish fishing village of Polperro, one of the most beautiful spots on that beautiful coast. One may come by sea, and, sailing along under the cliffs, turn in through the narrow opening which leads into the diminutive harbor. Or one may walk along the cliff path from Talland in the next bay, with its memories of the Bevilles, and its ancient church, and, following the narrow track which runs high up above the sea, drop down, by degrees, into the little port. The third approach, by road from behind, leads one through the

village of Crumplehorn, a name rather reminiscent of the "house that Jack built." Polperro is a place of narrow lanes and of houses huddled together, one upon the top of another. The village stands closely around the little harbor, for the hill, rising steeply, gives little foothold for dwelling places. Polperro is essentially the abode of fisher folk, and a group of men in their characteristic blue jerseys may generally be seen lounging near the harbor or busy about their fishing boats. The women are meanwhile standing in the doorways of their

cottages, knitting a further supply of the ubiquitous woolen jersey. There are several variations of the name Polperro. One, said to be the older form, is Portpierre, and the theory has been advanced that both names stand for "Peter's Port," but yet another variant of the name is Polsteggan. The very first Preventive station is said to have been established at Polperro, and if half the tales told about this stretch of coast are true, the work of the Preventive men must have been needed. They are a fine looking race, these Cornish fishermen, and they have supplied

many men to serve in the King's navy in the past. Like other Cornish folk they will talk, in a detached way, about what goes on "in England," for do they not belong to the Duchy of Cornwall and do they not hold that, for them, to go beyond the borders of the duchy is to go "into England."

Blue and Green and White

You would have me say how the wind in the wheat is blowing.
Is blowing.
In the wheat sage-green and gleaming like wires and bending.
Bending.
In full accord to the will of the wind; How like glorious raiment of angels a cloud is shining.
Is shining.
Against the benignant blue of the sky attending.
Attending.
Always behind the drifting cloud, Glorious fair-faced cloud forever drifting.
Over a loyal, happily loving sky.

You would have me tell how our clean white road goes winding,
Goes winding.
On down the hill that with deep green woods is bordered,
Bordered.
Leaning kindly over the road; How into these woods a path overgrown is leading.
Is leading.
And through these woods the silence with birdsong accorded,
Accorded.
All in the summer-green growth of the woods.
Path indistinct through the grass forever alluring.
Under these old and tall and sheltering trees.
—Mary MacMillan.

Lincoln's Steadfastness

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

I See the Valleys

I see the valleys in their morning mist
Wreathed under limpid hills in moving light,
Happy with many a yeoman melodist:
I see the little roads of twinkling white
Busy with fieldward teams and market gear
Of rosy men, cloth-gaitered, who can tell
The many-minded changes of the year. . . .
I see the sun persuade the mist away,
Till town and stead are shining to the day.
I see the wagons move along the rows
Of ripe and summer-breathing clover-flower,
I see the lissom husbandman who knows
Deep in his heart the beauty of his power,
As, lithely pitched, the full-heaped fork bids on
The harvest home. I hear the rick-yard fill
With gossip as in generations gone,
While wagon follows wagon from the hill.
—John Drinkwater.

Ibsen Was Free From All Nineteenth-Century Cant

Beneath Ibsen's "correct, diplomatic, reserved exterior what kind of a character was there?" R. Ellis Roberts asks in his critical study of Henrik Ibsen. "It is difficult to say. The materials are unsatisfactory, scanty and at times contradictory. But there are certain traits that stand out unmistakably. . . .
"First, there is Ibsen's astounding tendency to complete self-sufficiency. He knew it as a danger, and it was balanced in him— . . . by his passionate interest in his fellow-creatures and his real capacity for affection. Still, in spite of the defensive letter written to his uncle, Ibsen's relations toward his family must be counted as a weakness in him. He deliberately cut himself off. . . . This harshness never quite deserted Ibsen; but it certainly lessened as he revised his philosophy and saw more clearly that where he had put duty he must put love."
"It was the mystic and poet in Ibsen that kept him from allying himself with parties and sects and movements. It is astonishing how clear he is from all the Nineteenth Century cant—the cant of rationalism, the cant of convention, the cant of liberty, the cant of commercial and political prosperity. His poetry and his humor are effective solvents of all the intellectual rubbish from which the Scandinavian liberal movement suffered. Here his letters to Brandes are the most informing documents. He argues against Brandes' belief in political liberty. 'The state is the curse of the individual. With what is the strength of Prussia as a state bought? With the merging of the individual in the political and geographical concept. The waiter makes the best soldier.

Now turn to the Jewish people, the nobility of the human race. How has it preserved itself—isolated, poetical—despite all the barbarity from without? Because it had no state to burden it. . . . Make willingness and spiritual kinship the only essentials in the case of a union, and you have the beginnings of a liberty that is of some value."
"Ibsen was one of those rare men who, without effort, are enabled to keep ahead of the life of their time. No doubt he lost something by his unwillingness to read modern literature; but he was rightly impatient of the over-cultured tone of the self-styled liberals of Europe. He saw that too great attention to books and theories was blinding people to the real men and women who were presenting life in a way that knew no rules of text-book, and could only with difficulty submit to analysis.
"There is no evidence that Ibsen despised ordinary learning. Indeed he seems to have regarded his own inability to get much out of books as a disadvantage; and certainly in so far that it delayed due recognition of his greatness among the slower academic judges of literature, he did lose something. But what is a loss like this compared with the gain in freshness, in audacity, in clearness and strength of treatment that Ibsen's freedom from literary bias gave him? The technique of his craft he knew as no other dramatist knew it; a knowledge of technique is the only lesson that a supreme artist should learn consciously from his predecessors.
"The more one reads of Ibsen's life, and then of his plays, the more certain does the truth stand out that he

got himself, all the best and truest of him, into his work. Whether he felt that he had been too hard in his use of life for art it is not easy to decide. . . . What can be said with confidence is this: that Ibsen from his youth on saw clearly nothing was of so much importance in life as true personal relationship, vivid and candid contact between husband and wife, father and son, friend and friend. Whether he felt this because he had found it the greatest thing in his own life; or whether he had learnt the truth by missing the experience, is not, at any rate for the present, possible to discover. Nor indeed does it much matter. We know clearly enough what his ideals were; and his personal struggles, his failure or success do not concern us so much as his great record of those other fighters, in picturing whose struggles he shows so plainly on which side he stands, in what army he was enrolled. However little we may be willing to identify Ibsen with this or that character, or to read into his life their opinions or circumstances, this we may always say: he was always in sympathy with the fighter. Nothing roused or pleased him so much as opposition. . . . His passion for conflict was a generous passion to be understood, to break his way into the thick armies of prejudice, ignorance and hate; and it is this which made people defend him so vehemently, and as vehemently attack. Today, now that we can see more clearly how predominant was the artist in Ibsen, even in his quarrels, while still appreciating his magnificent combativeness we can praise it more rightly as part of the equipment that put him, for so many years, at the head of European dramatists."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

Charity à la Prussienne

THE news that the President and the Secretary of War have decided that instead of one war chest drive for all organizations and denominations, there shall be two separate drives, one for the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army, and the other for the Jewish League and the Knights of Columbus, will, in some measure, undo the damage which was fast being done by the report that the war chest scheme was to be put through by government authority, in spite of the well known opposition of the Y. M. C. A. and other bodies. It would seem to the ordinary man that there must be something wrong with the war chest scheme, when it has found its strongest opponents in two such important organizations as the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.; and the cause is not very far to seek. To begin with, there is an absolute want of elasticity in the war chest idea which bundles all contributions together, and destroys any opportunity for the giving of help to many cases; which experience has taught great organizations, like the Y. M. C. A., are always cropping up. To give an example of what this means: a sudden call for assistance comes from an unquestionably deserving source. If an organization, like the Y. M. C. A., had raised its own funds and had complete control of its own budget, it would be in a position at once to meet this demand. If, on the other hand, a joint drive had been made, and the proceeds parceled out amongst innumerable claimants, no organization, it is tolerably certain, would be in a position to meet the necessity at the moment. Not long ago the exigencies of war suddenly destroyed an enormous mass of the equipment of the British Camp Workers. A very large sum of money, indeed, was required and required at once to help this organization, unless great hardship were to ensue. Out of the amount earmarked by the Y. M. C. A. for distribution of such a nature, an appropriation was made at once to assist this organization, the value of whose work is beyond question, in repairing the damage which had been inflicted. Under the proposed war chest plan, however, this obviously would not have been possible.

But perhaps the most disastrous issue of the whole affair, had the President and the Secretary of War taken any other decision than they have, would have been the total disorganization of the Y. M. C. A. drive, for \$115,000,000, fixed for next November, at the same time the Knights of Columbus drive was fixed for January. Every one, whose head has not been buried in the sand, knows that the Y. M. C. A. has been most active already in laying its lines and making its preparations for this drive. If the proposal to obliterate the individuality of the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations in a war chest drive had been successful, the whole of the arrangements made would have been simply jettisoned, with undoubtedly disastrous results to the public interests. An enormous mass of the public, and that part of the public which takes its duties most seriously, and thinks most carefully, would undoubtedly have been immensely concerned if the government had made the attempt to fix their charities for them by act of Congress, to destroy their individuality of giving, and, in short, to reduce the charity of good works to the level of automatic and indirect taxation. The public, in the past, has seen a good deal too much of Prussianism in charity, and whether the Prussian organization of charity by the dragonnade is to succeed or not, is becoming something very near a vital issue of the present struggle to make the world safe for democracy. If the world is to be made safe for democracy in Prussia by making it unsafe for democracy in countries already free, a very curious condition of things will have come about.

The simple truth is that there is a tendency in certain quarters to demand that everybody who is willing to help in the war shall put on a uniform, and come under the discipline act. As a gentleman, who has occupied a very high position in the service of the United States, explained, not very long ago, to a representative of this paper, if, on the one hand, a civilian objects to putting on a uniform, he finds that his sphere of usefulness is severely curtailed. If, on the other hand, he consents to put on a uniform, he finds himself suddenly placed under the command of men, who, whatever their qualifications in their own line, know nothing about the special and technical work he has been called to assist in the performance of, yet who overrule his opinions and set aside his decisions by the sheer weight of a seniority of commission. All this is bad enough in the public service of a free nation, but when such methods are introduced into the category of charity and good works, an approach is made nearer to the political theories of pagan Rome or imperial Germany than to those of great free countries like the United Kingdom and the United States. Charity has been defined, by a great authority, as, "Christian love of fellow men; beneficence and almsgiving;" and, as an antithesis to this, there has come into existence the proverb, "As cold as charity," a saying defined, by the same authority, as an "allusion to mechanical administration." Now a drive in which an appeal is made to a nation's love for its fellow men, does fit in exactly with the first definition of charity. But when charity takes the form of assessing a man on his pay, or a brazen house-to-house demand, with the highwayman's formula of your money or your life, or when it develops into an actual locking up of people for a failure to fall in with the truly Prussian instincts of organized dragonnading, then surely charity approaches the other definition of "mechanical administration."

It is just because the most thoughtful people in every country wish for absolute freedom in dispensing their charity, in order to maintain it as charity, and not to reduce it to the level of those forced benevolences, the attempted levy of which cost Charles I his head, that all

these people view with alarm the tendency in certain quarters in the United States, to force through a wholesale mechanical system, by which the greatest possible sum is extracted from the greatest possible number of people, in order that it may be mechanically distributed with a complete disregard to the way in which those people would wish to distribute their own gifts.

But, worst of all, and most unfortunate of all, is the attempt, which is made to force religious sects to contribute nolens volens to a common fund. The United States of America is a free country, in which the free exercise of all religions is protected by the Constitution. But the religious freedom of any country becomes suddenly a little suspect if the Protestant is to be forced to contribute with the Roman Catholic, the Roman Catholic with the Jew, the Jew with the Greek, and so ad infinitum. This is a form of religious toleration which may be said to go a little too far. For the sort of toleration which forces a man to sacrifice his religious privileges and his religious convictions, is about the most curious product of religious freedom which the world has so far seen. But the truth of the matter is that such methods can be defended solely by the right of the mailed fist, which is another way of saying Prussianism in charity. It all comes out of an autocratic instinct to compel the many to do what the few conceive to be good for them. The war has bred a certain craze, in certain people, to carry militarism in free nations, to the very nth. Gentlemen finding themselves for the first time in their lives in military uniforms, seem to conceive themselves Twentieth Century Napoleons or Fredericks the Great. It is a habit which is acquired easily, because it appeals to one of the most solid characteristics of the human mind—vanity. But it is a habit which the true republican will ever regard as a thing, like the wassail and drunkenness of Hamlet's Denmark, to be more honored in the breach than the observance.

A Great Setback for Kultur

THE war for world domination upon which Germany entered so confidently four years ago, it is unnecessary to say, has not proved profitable to that country in a single respect. The war lords had arranged not merely for the subjugation of France, the destruction of Britain's prestige, the wiping out of smaller nations, the acquisition of immense areas of territory and the levy of enormous indemnities upon all the conquered peoples of Europe, but upon the Germanization of the United States. The great Republic of the West would be so awed by the achievements of the Prussian sword, it was reasoned by the Kaiser and his counselors, that the work for Deutschtum, so well begun by the National German-American Alliance, the Saengerbund, the Liederkreis, the Turnverein, the Lutheran Evangelical Alliance, the Symphony Orchestra leaders and performers, and, last, but not least, the exchange professors, would, in the light of the expected Hohenzollern triumph, be a matter of easy accomplishment.

It might not be necessary to conquer Anglo-Saxonism in America by the sword, but, if needs be, by the sword would it be conquered. There should be no more teaching of English in the schools, for German would be established as the language of the land; English civilization would be made way for kultur and "Deutschland über Alles" would be substituted for "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Such was the dream; the awakening for Germany, even to a fraction of the consequences of her vain imaginings is far from being pleasant. Every agreeable impression made by her people from the foundation of the Republic has been obliterated. Friendliness for them has given way to suspicion and often to disgust and abhorrence. From one side of the country to the other there is manifest a tendency to withdraw from all contact with those who, even by silence, give countenance or consent to Prussian barbarities. German art, German music, and German literature have fallen into disfavor and disrepute. Study of the German language has been practically abolished in the schools.

The coming school year will open in most of the forty-eight states of the American Union with the language of Goethe and Schiller practically stricken from the curriculum. There will be little or no employment in the country for German teachers. From a careful survey of the situation in this respect made recently by the New York Times, it appears that with the close of the last school year instruction in the Teutonic tongue had fallen off by at least 50 per cent; it will have approached closely to the vanishing point when the schools resume in September.

Official action looking to the discontinuance of German language instruction has been taken in a large number of the states and in a multitude of communities, but even where this has not been the case, the popular revulsion against everything German is so great that the pupils reject the study on their own account.

Dr. L. D. Coffman, dean of education in the University of Minnesota, condenses into a few words the universal view of the question in the United States at this hour, when he says: "Not until we entered the world conflict did we pause, take stock and discover the sinister influence of German kultur in the schools of the country. Now we find that there has been an organized program for the Germanizing of America."

The sad thing for Germany is that centuries, probably, will not erase the results of this discovery.

The President's Opportunity

PRESIDENT WILSON should give prompt and serious consideration to the preamble of resolutions recently adopted by the Central Labor Union of Washington, appealing to Congress to restore traffic in beer to the national capital. "We believe," the union says, "that the scarcity of labor, now so acute in several local industries, is due in no small part to the constant emigration of workmen to cities as yet free from the prohibition plague, and to the refusal to remain with us of working-

men attracted here, in one manner or another, from such cities; the District having, in governmental departments, no less than in commercial lines, an enormous labor turnover."

The Chief Magistrate could hardly be expected to regard as desirable acquisitions to Washington workmen who have a fondness for intoxicants that overtops their impulses toward civic pride and patriotism, but it is fair to assume that he will be interested in the appeal as indicating how, by a stroke of his pen, he might, for the duration of the war, at least, spread "the plague of prohibition" so that other cities could no longer, for the reason given, lure workmen away from the capital.

The Central Labor Union is using, through the medium of its preamble, an argument long employed by distillers, brewers, and saloonkeepers against suppression of the liquor traffic. "Prohibition," they have been contending for years, "will hurt your town. You cannot afford it. It will keep visitors away. It will drive out business. It will antagonize labor. The first thing you know, the real live people of the place will move to towns where they can enjoy personal liberty."

Everybody who knows anything about the operation of prohibition knows how preposterous such talk has proved to be. No doubt, some, imagining that their personal liberty was being abridged by the closing of liquor shops, have moved away, but it is very questionable that they have long continued hopeful of escaping the anti-liquor movement close upon their heels.

Silliest of the arguments made is that, rather than be denied intoxicants, workmen in any considerable number would give up employment and good wages that they might enjoy personal freedom in a place untouched as yet by "the prohibition plague." The presumption that people enslaved to intoxicants could enjoy personal liberty anywhere except in a place wholly free from the traffic is, of course, absurd on its face. No man who thinks more of liquor than of work, of position, of family, of opportunity, could by any stretch of the most elastic imagination be called free.

Now, the plain fact is that the veiled threat in the preamble just quoted has ceased to be effective. Neither employers nor communities are desirous any longer of holding the kind of workers who cannot be content when out of contact with a saloon. If such persons wish to go where they can obtain drink, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are permitted to go without protest. The hope is, in many cases, that they will not come back until they have mastered their desire for liquor. It is a matter of common knowledge now that the strictly temperate man is worth many times more to employer and community than the man who is addicted, be it only slightly, to drink, and it is largely owing to the spread of this knowledge that the demand for prohibition is growing hourly in all parts of the country.

Reverting to the President, he, no doubt, sees as clearly as anyone that national prohibition in the United States is inevitable. It may be taken for granted that he sees also, as clearly as anyone, that the sooner it comes the better for the nation and for the cause the nation is doing its utmost to serve. Beyond these things, it must be accepted as a certainty that he sees how the liquor interests, and those influenced by those interests, are using to their advantage the deplorable fact that certain communities and states, notwithstanding the general trend, still remain wet. Seeing all this, as he must, it cannot be regarded as unreasonable to hope that he may, at the earliest opportunity, use the power vested in him to free the whole nation from the abominable traffic for the duration of the war. Meanwhile, the nation will, no doubt, have taken all necessary steps toward making temporary prohibition permanent.

A Seaport in War Time

NOTHING is altogether "as usual." In the first place, the war has brought about a radical change in the shipping of the port, the lighting of the port, and the habits of the people of the port. The liners, the "tramps," the government tugs and the hundred and one other kinds of craft, that come alongside the quays, for instance, can surely hardly know themselves, in their new guise. For they have changed both their masters and their externalities. No longer are they distinguished by "house flags" or by "blue peters" or red or yellow or any other kind of distinctive colorings. Their funnels or their hulls are no longer blue or red or green or black, or "half and half," as the case used to be, and even the Plimsoll line seems to be inconspicuous. But all alike have undergone an overhauling and repainting, in an effort to remove the telltale signs of ownership and have been reduced to a common level of uniformity peculiarly suited to these democratic times.

But there are some strange exceptions to the common rule of drab uniformity. Color still lingers on them. Perhaps "linger" is not quite the right word. It has a fluid quality. It appears to have run in a variegated mess from funnel to deck or from deck to hull, to have spilled itself over everything in wanton, irresponsible riot, in order to play a droll trick with the human eyesight. Camouflage! The bows of the ship are inextricably mixed up with the waist or stern. It is difficult, at a distance, to tell where she begins or ends, whether she is two ships or one, or whether she is going north or south. Alongside her are two leviathans of the sea. Only their names, now almost obliterated by the uniform coating of battleship gray, tell the story of their former glory as palatial ocean liners. Troopships! Guns protrude from her upper decks fore and aft. Men in khaki pour out through the sides, line up on the overhead quay in thousands, and forming fours, march off to the awaiting trains.

Outside, offshore, a procession of ships goes ceaselessly on. Small ships mostly, but one and all pursuing a certain well-defined course. Sometimes they are in groups, sometimes scattered and independent. Sometimes they draw up in the roads, as if awaiting a signal. A "blimp" flies seaward and hovers over them, and a couple of sea planes return inland from a scouting trip. On the horizon line, there is a smudge of smoke. A streak of white foam lips the bow of a tiny moving speck, which

resolves itself into a low hull and a row of funnels. A T. B. D., or torpedo boat destroyer, darts up with astonishing suddenness, and, swinging round, leads the waiting convoy away in the direction of warring France.

If one looks, at dusk, for the customary light which marks the shoals in the offing, as likely as not it will fail to put in an appearance. Or a light suspiciously like it will begin to wink or to stare at one from some other point of the compass. The pierhead of the sea front is in darkness, and as one looks in the direction of the long and graceful sweep of shore line, the familiar objects which dot it begin to vanish from view. Instead of the long row of lights that used to pick out the front, and turn it into a scene of entrancing interest, the houses lose their outlines, and in their place is a solid wall, of formless black. Not a light is to be seen. "Lights Out" is the universal order.

The people of the port chafe under the restrictions. But there is no complaint, no open rebellion; only a silent loyalty which knows no fear, which endures with set lips and a stout heart, awaiting the dawn which will bring mankind a welcome relief and a nobler future.

Notes and Comments

IN HIS work "Behind the Rhine," Mr. Marc Henry explains the Germany of today by the force of well-selected particulars. All day long in certain Bavarian towns, he says, is to be seen a miserable class of poor woman pushing a rod along the groove of the tram rails in order to force out the mud which collects in the rails. Badly paid, she is employed by the municipality and wears upon her hat a municipal badge. The unfortunate woman, however, is, like all German officials, given a title, and she is addressed as *Städtische-Elektrische-Strassenbahnschienenreinigungsfrau*. It is, as one may say, "Municipal-female-cleaner-of-electrical-tramway-lines." It was for loitering about a bridge in Vienna while unfolding a word not much longer than this that Mark Twain, so he declared, barely escaped arrest as a suspicious character.

THAT pride of achievement may be carried a trifle too far is shown in the too frequent printing of the half-tone engraving picturing the only launching that has thus far taken place at Hog Island. Just for the sake of novelty, would it not be as well now to suspend the illustrations until a second launching takes place there, or until the first vessel actually gets into commission?

THE reason for the appointment of General Guillaumat to the Governorship of Paris, in succession to General Dubail, is given by M. Pierre Mille in the London Observer. It was owing to the absolute necessity for the "camp retranché" of Paris being under the immediate orders of the *Commander-in-Chief* that M. Clemenceau saw the advisability of making the change. He recognized that General Dubail, having been used to complete independence in the carrying out of his duties, would be placed in a somewhat difficult position by the fresh conditions which the turn of events in the field had rendered necessary. And so, as M. Mille says, General Dubail was retired in the most splendid manner possible, being made, in recognition of his very honorable record, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a position which gives him the right, together with the President of the Republic, to wear the Grand Cordon of the Order. It also gives him the beautiful palace of the Prince de Salm on the Quai d'Orsay as residence. This palace was built two hundred years ago, and the damages which it sustained in 1870 having been worthily restored, it remains one of the best examples of French Eighteenth Century architecture.

HENRY FORD proposes to expend millions of dollars in the development of hydroelectricity for the operation of his various plants. Wherever possible he will dam small streams and rivers, and thus conserve energy now running to waste. It is not desirable that the water power of the United States shall pass into private ownership, generally or permanently, but if Mr. Ford will only show the American people and government how to go about achieving the greatest industrial possibility of the period, no obstacles should at this time be placed in his way.

"THE destiny of the war, of liberty and civilization, is at stake on the old soil of the Ile-de-France," M. Albert Thomas's reversion to the pre-Revolutionary name of the ancient province, the very heart of France, of which Paris was the capital, is particularly interesting in the circumstances in which he makes it. During her very ancient history the Ile-de-France has seen invading hordes dash in vain against the defenses of Paris. In the Fourth Century the legend is that St. Genevieve preserved the city from the fury of the Huns. Four centuries later it was Odo, ancestor of the Capetian dynasty who organized the defense and held out for thirteen months against the besieging Norsemen. The Ile-de-France is sacred ground to all French people. And on all peoples possessed of a historic sense the appeal made by M. Thomas in the name of "the old soil of the Ile-de-France" will not fall on heedless ears. The impossible will be done to save Paris. M. Thomas may be certain of that.

THE fez, or Turkish cap, which the Oxford Dictionary describes as "a tasseled dull red truncated cone," used actually to be made in Fez, the old city of the Moors which recently has had such an unpleasant experience of German methods of warfare. But the fez is now no longer made in this capital city of Morocco, but in Balkan towns of Asia Minor. At one time, too, Fez was an adept in the preparation of morocco leather, the art of which was taught her by Cordovan refugees from Spain. However, many of her crafts are being resuscitated by the energy and resourcefulness of French colonists. This rescue of Moroccan crafts, just as they had almost ceased to exist, is just one of the branches of activity of that "pacific penetration" of which General Lyautey has shown himself as much a master as of battlefield tactics.